Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,789. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ENTHUSIASTS FOR FUSION

Big Meeting Under the Fifty Committee's Management.

UNITED TO DEFEAT TAMMANY HALL

Would Modify Existing Laws and Enable the Voters to Decide on Sunday Regulations.

DANGER IN NEGLECTING HOME AFFAIRS

Speeches by Charles S. Smith, James C. Carter, Messrs. Rhoades, Low, Schurz, Mayor Strong, and Others.

The Committee of Fifty held a grand mass meeting at Cooper Union last night. Every seat and every foot of room in which persons were allowed to stand were occupied by 7:30, and thereafter hundreds were turned away from the doors.

It was the first meeting held under the auspices of the committee during the campaign, and its supporters and their wives attended to cheer the members in their effort for reform.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the speakers were cheered again and again when referring to the success attained by the Committee of Seventy, and the prospect of defeating Tammany this year.

The meeting was opened by Charles Stewart Smith, who named James C. Carter to preside. Samuel H. Ordway was selected to act as Secretary, and the following, among others, were chosen as Vice Presidents and honorary Secretaries of the meeting:

J. Harsen Rhoades, Oswald Ottendorfer, John Claflin, M. C. D. Borden, Charles J. Canda, Cornelius N. Bliss, Joseph H. Choate, S. Nicholson Kane, L. J. Millis, William E. Dodge, William R. Grace, Austin G. Fox, Theodore Roosevelt, Hugh R. Garden, Elihu Root, Jacob Schiff, George Haven Putnam, John D. Agar, James Speyer, John Sloane, Joseph H. Senner, Simon Sterne, Henry A. Anderson, W. Rhinelander Stewart, John P. Townsend, Edward Cooper, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George Walton Green, W. H. Arnoux, Wallace Macfarlane, Edward Lauterbach, Whitelaw Reid, William L. Strong, Charles S. Fairchild, W. B. Hornblower, Morris K. Jesup, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, George M. Miller, Horace Porter, Wheeler H. Peckham, John E. Parsons, Henry Stice, J. Edward Simmons, John A. Stewart, Carl Schurz, Adelbert H. Steele, James Stillman, J. Kennedy Tod, Frederic Taylor, William H. Webb, William M. Sutro, Thomas L. James, Cephas Brainerd, H. C. Duval, Henry E. Howland, Robert M. Galloway, A. S. Hewitt, Seth Low, J. Pierpont Morgan, Peter B. Olney, H. O. Armour, John Sabine Smith, Charles W. Hackett, D. O. Mills, Ellis H. Roberts, F. D. Grant, Russell Sage, John Jerolomon, James A. Blanchard, James Byrne, Chauncey M. Depew, William Brookfield, Samuel Thomas, Anson G. McCook, B. B. Odell, Benjamin H. Bristow, Horace Russell, W. Seward Webb, Henry C. Robinson, Col. George Bliss, Thomas C. Acton, Wager Swayne, George W. Lyon, Donald McLean, Charles A. T. Collis, Benjamin F. Tracy, John S. Wise, Cornelius Van Cott, Everett P. Wheeler, Stewart L. Woodford, Horace White, James M. Varnum, James S. Lehmaier, Robert Grier Monroe, Edwin Einstein, Stanley W. Dexter, Alfred R. Conkling, Charles Stewart Smith, Gustav H. Schwab, John Crosby Brown, James C. Carter, John Ford, James G. Cannon, John O. Mott, John De Witt Warner, Francis M. Scott, Theodore Sutro, Winthrop Parker, A. I. Elkus, Lawrence Godkin, Lloyd McKim Garrison,

Charles Stewart Smith's Speech.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty, in calling the meeting to order, said:

The duty has been assigned to me to call this meeting to order and to name its Chairman, but before I name the distinguished citizen who will preside this evening I beg your indulgence for five minutes while I refer to one of the aspects of the grave question which the voters of this city will be called upon to confront in the ensuing election. A very distinguished foreigner, and a very intelligent and warm friend of our country, remarked to me last Summer, referring to the condition of things before the reform movements of last year, that "Republican institutions in the United States, as represented by the Government of New-York City, have been for twenty-five years past a failure."

The misery of this observation is that it is true, and it does not, unfortunately, apply to our city alone. I believe it to be the fact that there is no city in this country containing 100,000 population or more whose government has not been during recent years a reproach to our system of "government by the people." Indeed, if one has studied the modern science of the government of cities in Europe he would conclude that we are twenty-five years behind such cities as Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, in Great Britain, in all the appliances which tend to the comfort, convenience, and health of their inhabitants.

It is quite possibe that a monarchical government may long endure, although corruption may have fastened upon its vitals and eaten out the manhood of its people. The Government of Turkey has existed for more than five centuries, although, as you know, it has been proverbially corrupt. Corruption and vice, however, have always been fatal to republics. Rome made all its conquests under the republic when the title of "Roman citizen" carried with it also those heroic and manly virtues which made Rome the mistress of the world. Vice and corruption came to Rome, and with it came the Empire and her decline and fall.

If we may compare little things with great, the student of the decline and fall of Rome will find a curious parallel between the state of affairs at Rome in that period and the revelations of the Lexow committee and the stenographic report of the proceedings in the Dock Department, presided over by ex-Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram. Then, as now, justice was for sale, appointments were made by order of the "boss," and the same state of things politically which characterized the government of Rome has been imitated on a smaller scale in our own city.

The most serious part of this question to which I call your attention is the fact that early in the next century it will appear that a majority of the voting population of the United States will reside in cities. The voters of the cities will control the policy of the State and Nation. If the cities remain corrupt, the Government of the State and Nation will partake of the same character. This is a question which transcends in importance all the contentions of political parties or the various opinions which may be entertained concerning questions of tariff or currency. It is a question of what inheritance we shall hand down to our children and our grandchildren. It is a question whether the Government of Washington and Lincoln will endure.

James C. Carter.

Mr. Smith then introduced James C. Carter, who expressed his thanks for having been selected to preside, and said that the presence in the audience of many of those who helped carry last year's ticket to victory was an encouragement and an augury of success this year. The only way and the best way to obtain good government, he assured the meeting, was by administering to Tammany another blow. He referred to the victory of last year, and pointed out the good results that Mayor Strong's administration had accomplished. He spoke highly of Col. Waring, and the Police Board, that had "done an admirable work under a heroic leadership." Of Mayor Strong he spoke in the highest terms, and commended "his high intelligence and absolute fidelity to the public interest." After showing all that had been obtained through last year's victory, he asked, "Are we going to lose all this?" "No! No!" came the response from all over the house. He continued:

How shall we retain it? What is the peril that now confronts us? Unless Tammany Hall, the sum of all villainies, is beaten and kept from having an opportunity to rehabilitate itself all will be again lost. If we smite them into the dust again it will be almost impossible for them

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SUSPENDED BY MR. RIDGWAY

Assistant District Attorney Maguire of Brooklyn Is Alleged to Have Been Negligent.

Assistant District Attorney John Maguire of Brooklyn has been suspended from duty by District Attorney James W. Ridgway for neglect of duty. Mr. Ridgway yesterday notified County Treasurer Taylor of the suspension.

Mr. Maguire is the Third Assistant District Attorney, and his salary is $4,000 a year. He is a resident of the Twenty-sixth Ward, a member of the regular Democratic organization, and the executive member from the Twenty-sixth Ward in the Kings County Democratic General Committee. He was an aspirant for the nomination for District Attorney, which place fell to James D. Bell.

Mr. Ridgway was in favor of the nomination of John F. Clarke, the First Assistant District Attorney, but was not able to carry his own election district for Mr. Clarke at the primary. District Attorney Ridgway yesterday said that Mr. Maguire had been inattentive to his duties for the last two years, and had been warned at least fifty times, but the warning was apparently not heeded.

"I have delayed my action," said Mr. Ridgway, yesterday, "in hopes Mr. Maguire would mend his ways, but forbearance has now ceased to be a virtue. I do not intend the county shall longer pay for services that are not rendered.

"My term is drawing to a close, and it is absolutely necessary that this office be put in proper condition for my successor. There are a great many cases to be attended to, and each of my assistants has had certain work delegated to him. Mr. Maguire had his assignment, and when the cases were called in court he was not around."

A friend of Mr. Maguire said that Mr. Ridgway was getting very strict of late. He said that Mr. Ridgway had apparently forgotten that he was away many weeks during the Summer when he could have done considerable work.

"He wasn't at that time so anxious that the county should not pay for services that were not rendered," remarked Mr. Maguire's friend.

MACCRACKEN TOOK CHURCH MONEY

He Embezzled the Price of a Truck and Horses to Set Himself Up in Business.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 30.—William H. MacCracken of 61 Prospect Street was arraigned before Police Justice Douglass to-day, charged with embezzling $581.47 of the funds belonging to the Second United Presbyterian Church. The complaint was made by Samuel C. Meginnis, President of the Board of Trustees.

MacCracken admitted that the charge was true, and was committed, in default of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Neither Mr. Meginnis, nor the Rev. James Parker, pastor of the church, would talk about the matter. From other sources it was learned that Mr. MacCracken was formerly Treasurer of the church. A bill against the church was presented to him Jan. 12, and he could not pay it, although he admitted that he held $1,181.45 belonging to the church. A meeting was called, and Mr. MacCracken stated that he desired to go into the trucking business, and not expecting to be called on for an immediate accounting, he had used the church money.

As the horses and truck he had bought were worth all they cost, the Trustees took a mortgage on them, giving him two years to pay the money back. Since then he has repaid $600, leaving a balance of $581.47, the amount he is charged with embezzling. Why he was arrested at this time no one could explain.

HAS HE GONE TO FIGHT INDIANS

Disappearance of a Fourteen-Year-Old Reader of Dime Novels.

WESTWOOD, N. J., Oct. 30.—Lyman Wardle, the fourteen-year-old son of Druggist John W. Wardle of this place, disappeared from home on Monday afternoon, and has been seen but once since by those who know him. This was at Closter about 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and he was going toward the river. The boy had been in the habit of reading dime novels, and had often expressed a desire to hunt Indians. He said some day he would be doing so. From this it is thought he has started out to fulfill his declarations.

He attended school on Monday morning, and when called up on the floor to have his works of art examined by the Principal he refused to obey, and was told by the Principal he could take his books and go home. The boy did not relish the idea of going home to his father with this story, and started in another direction.

When he did not return home at bedtime his father organized a searching party and traveled all night looking for him, but found no trace, with the one exception at Closter. Wardle notified the police of Yonkers, Fort Lee, and Nyack, thinking the boy might have gone to Yonkers, where his father was formerly employed with a well-known drug firm. No tidings of the lost boy have yet reached here.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SATISFIED

Thinks Efficient Work Has Been Done to Prevent False Registration.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt made the following statement yesterday relative to the efforts to prevent fraudulent registration:

"I am very much pleased with the way the police have worked to prevent fraudulent registration. I do not think that ever before there has been such successful work by the police in this direction. The great falling off in the districts where in the past there has been fraudulent work is a testament to the efficiency and activity with which the police have done their duty in this respect."

Acting Chief Conlin said his men had applied for only about forty warrants for persons who had registered illegally. The Chief said he would investigate the reports that there was colonizing of negro laborers along the aqueduct.

Edward Lucas and Julian S. Caynor, inmates of a lodging house at 278 Bowery, were arrested by detectives from the Central Office yesterday for illegally registering from that number. It was ascertained that they had only been there three days. Magistrate Simms held them each in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

WHERE UNCLE SAM CANNOT BE GALLANT

Two Girls Among Prisoners for Resisting United States Officers.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Oct. 30.—Sadie Jenkins, Clara Jenkins, Sam Garrett, and two Warner boys were arrested yesterday for conspiracy to assault and resisting United States officers.

The Jenkins girls' father is a claimant for a fine tract of land in the Kickapoo Indian country, and the same tract is claimed as an Indian allotment. The Indian police were instructed to eject the Jenkins family from the land.

In the absence of their father, Sadie and Clara, with Winchesters, drove the officers away. Many shots were fired, and several Indians were wounded. The Garrett and Warner boys assisted the girls in fighting.

State Dentists in Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 30.—About 150 dentists from the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts of the State are holding a convention in this city.

At last night's session Dr. W. C. Barrett of Buffalo delivered an address on "Bacteriology." At this afternoon's session Dr. E. J. Haulse of Buffalo read a paper on "Cocaine," followed by Dr. D. H. Waugh of Rochester on "Dentistry in the Southern Hemisphere."

DR. BRADFORD CONFESSES

Tells of the Brockway Gang and Where to Find Plates and Bills.

SIX YEARS FOR THE COUNTERFEITER

On His Information Chief Hazen Finds Nearly $1,000,000 of Bad Money — Plates in the Harlem River.

A number of Federal prisoners convicted at the October term of various offenses were sentenced yesterday by Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, to terms of imprisonment varying from three to six years.

The most important of these defendants was Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, who had been convicted of having in his possession plates for counterfeiting one-hundred-dollar bills. The full penalty for Dr. Bradford's crime is fifteen years' imprisonment, but for reasons satisfactory to the Court he received a light sentence. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Dr. Bradford made a full confession of the guilt of himself and the other members of the Brockway gang, and as a result of his admissions Chief W. P. Hazen of the Secret Service, who came from Washington to hear the doctor sentenced, is now in possession of nine plates, excellently executed, for counterfeiting bills and bank notes, partially finished counterfeit bills for $100,000, and very valuable information regarding the workings of the Brockway gang.

Dr. Bradford had a long private conversation with Judge Brown, during which he told what he knew of the gigantic scheme of the Brockway gang.

The gang consisted of William E. Brockway, alias, Col. E. W. Spencer, who is known as the "king of counterfeiters," and who has a thirty-year sentence hanging over his head, which was imposed upon him by Judge Benedict, in Brooklyn, in 1880, when he was convicted of having forged and uttered $204,000 of United States 6 per cent. coupon bonds; Mrs. Libby Smith, William E. Wagner, Adolph Smith, and Sidney Smith, the engraver and son of Charles Smith, the noted bond and note forger, who are now in jail in Trenton, N. J., awaiting trial; James L. Courtney of Brooklyn, and Carleton Bentley of 53 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The latter two were arrested when Dr. Bradford was recaptured at 101 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Sept. 7. The others were arrested by Chief Hazen at 242 Ann Street, West Hoboken, Aug. 3.

When Dr. Bradford was arraigned before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for sentence for having in his possession two plates for counterfeiting one-hundred-dollar bills, he began his plea to the court to be let off with a fine by saying:

"Judge, I have kept my promise. I have given the Federal officers most important information, which I understand they have acted upon, and they have already found plates I told them about, just where I told them they were buried and would be found.

"They were only in my possession temporarily, and this is the first time I have had anything to do in this kind of business. I have confessed everything freely, and I think, your Honor, that justice would be meted out in my case if a fine was imposed. I am able to pay the fine, and would guarantee to do so within five days."

Judge Brown said he was fully aware of the valuable service the defendant had given to the Government officials since his conviction, and he should take it into consideration in passing sentence; but he thought it would be unfair to sentence more ignorant men to imprisonment and let Bradford go free.

"Your intelligence, occupation, and ability," said Judge Brown, "all tell against you in your present position, and I must sentence you to six years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary."

Chief Hazen, after sentence had been imposed, said that Dr. Bradford had practically confessed that he had been a confederate of the arch counterfeiter Brockway, whom he and his assistants had tracked for two and one-half years, and for whose capture the Federal Government had expended every energy and effort that money could control.

Chief Hazen said he now had every member of the old Brockway gang under arrest. Dr. Bradford, he said, had told him where certain plates for counterfeiting were concealed, and the information had proved correct. They had found the plates buried near the headquarters of the gang, at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, not far from the house 242 Ann Street, West Hoboken, where Brockway and his gang had been captured.

Chief Hazen said that he now has in his possession six plates that have been used by the gang. They consist of three plates for counterfeiting five-hundred-dollar gold certificates of the United States, two plates for counterfeiting one-hundred-dollar notes of the Bank of Montreal, and one plate for a vignette of President Lincoln to fit into the centre of the five-hundred-dollar plate, and spurious bills for $1,000,000.

Dr. Bradford, he said, had also told him that there were three plates for one-hundred-dollar bills at the bottom of the Harlem River, where they had been thrown to avoid detection. Chief Hazen said the Federal authorities had not yet made any effort to recover these, though they probably would do so in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of other expert counterfeiters.

The Chief said he thought the long career of the Brockway gang was now ended. All the information Dr. Bradford had imparted to him, so far as he had been able to follow it up, had proved to be correct, and he would in all probability use Dr. Bradford as a witness against Brockway and his other confederates when they are brought to trial in Trenton, N. J., during the December term.

It is believed by the Secret Service Agents that Dr. Bradford when he escaped from his rooms, at 514 Third Avenue, Sunday morning, Aug. 4, after he had been arrested, went to West Hoboken and buried some of the plates. The whereabouts of which he has revealed to them since his conviction, and which they have just recovered, together with genuine fibre paper sufficient to print another $1,000,000 of counterfeit bills.

Dr. Bradford will be taken to Kings County Penitentiary Saturday to begin his term of imprisonment, which, with the commutation for good behavior, will not be more than four years and eight months actual time.

Michael Manning, who was married in Ludlow Street Jail to Sarah Ryan the day after he had been convicted of making counterfeit coin, was sentenced to six years in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Frank Carr, who broke both his legs by jumping from a window on the night Secret Service officers made a raid on counterfeiters at 330 East Seventy-first Street, and who had pleaded guilty to having been concerned in counterfeiting coin, was sentenced to six years in the Erie County Penitentiary.

Fritz Spieker was sentenced to six years, and William Noelgen and Thomas McKenna to three years, in the Erie County Penitentiary; David Carmine and Barney Curran to five years in the Kings County Penitentiary, and William Jarvis to six years in the Elmira Reformatory for counterfeiting.

Harry Kingen was sentenced to thirteen months in the Elmira Reformatory for having passed counterfeit coin. John M. Gurkin was sent to Elmira for three years for having passed counterfeit money, and Albert Brown was sentenced to four years in the Kings County Penitentiary for having made counterfeit coin.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Theresa Killeman, convicted of having manufactured cigars without having paid the Government tax; also in the case of La Père de Mann for having assaulted a letter carrier, and Sadie Dwyer for having mailed an obscene letter.

William Hamilton, alias William Morgan, was sentenced to thirteen months in the Kings County Penitentiary on a plea of guilty to having had in his possession a key for opening letter boxes.

MR. GRACE IS FOR FUSION

THE EX-MAYOR, HOWEVER, SAYS HE IS OUT OF POLITICS.

Unable to See How the Fifty's Ticket Can be Defeated—Still a State Democrat and Ready with Counsel.

The politicians in this city have been anxiously awaiting the public appearance of ex-Mayor William R. Grace that they might learn with some degree of certainty "where he is at."

It was well known that during the late Summer and early Fall he was in ill health, and was giving no attention to politics, so far as could be learned; but that he should withdraw entirely from the contest in which it is hoped to emancipate the city from the rule of his arch enemy has caused much surprise.

Mr. Grace was visited yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the purpose of learning, if possible, why his striking individuality had been hidden under a bushel, as it were, and had not made itself openly felt in the fight that is now on.

The short interview that he was willing to grant yesterday clearly indicated where he may be found politically.

"I am out of politics," he said, "except in the sense that every man should take an interest in it. No matter what others may say or what they may think, as a factor in politics I no longer exist. I am out for good, and shall stay out in the future. That is positive.

"I am most assuredly in favor of the fusion ticket, and feel convinced that it will be elected. I am unable to see how it can possibly be defeated. No one with reason wants Tammany to continue to rule this city and the Democratic Party, or if he ever did, this latest Dock Board exposure should cause him to cease to do so.

"I keep well informed on political matters, and I have as strong a desire to see right prevail as I ever had, but I cannot give the attention to politics that I formerly did.

"I am still a member of the State Democracy, and will help in every way that lies in my power if occasion requires. I have helped it this Fall, although I have not appeared in public.

"Hundreds of men have called on me—some have just left me—and asked my advice on things political, which I have freely given, and give, in favor of the fusion ticket."

This short interview indicates the position that Mr. Grace now holds in relation to public affairs. The interview would have been longer, although it could not have set forth Mr. Grace's position more clearly, if it had not been for the predilection for weddings that he has always possessed. Mr. Grace gave the interview and then, asking to be excused, hurried for the express elevator, and went to a wedding as rapidly as the elevated road could carry him.

PREPARING FOR DUCK HUNTING

Great Parties of Sportsmen Congregating at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Oct. 30.—Gunners and yachts and sloops from New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington are congregating here for the opening of the ducking season on the 1st of November. Preparations have been under way for a month, and everything is in readiness for a great season of sport. The licenses issued by the county courts will reach almost 200.

The growth of celery on the flats is the largest known for many years. Flocks of ducks are arriving daily. They are mainly redheads. A few canvasbacks are reported. Local gunners want the law changed so as to give them an opportunity at the large number of redheads which tarry here about two weeks in October while on their way to North Carolina sounds. There have been thousands of them this month, and the gunners have watched their departure with painful emotions. The present law limits the season from Nov. 1 to March 31, and allows shooting only on certain days.

ALL QUIET IN DISTILLING WORLD

Peorians Jubilant over Present Booming Condition of Whisky Matters.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 30.—Samuel Woolner, President of the Atlas Distilling Company, the largest independent distillery in the world, returned from New-York yesterday. Mr. Woolner, in an interview, said everything between the Spirits Manufacturing Company and the independents had been settled.

Even the suit against Greenhut, Nelson Morris, Peter Hennessey, and himself for $200,000, which it had been alleged they took as commission for the purchase of the property, has been ordered dismissed.

The Spirits Manufacturing Company, he said, would start all the distilleries next week, and everybody will make money, for everything now in the distilling world is peaceful and quiet.

Peorians are jubilant over the present condition of whisky matters, large contracts for distillery supplies having been placed in this city and the prospects being that the Peoria distilleries will now run continually.

New-Yorkers Replevin Clothing.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Four writs of replevin were issued in the United States Circuit Court for New-York clothing firms against Simon Bacharach, as assignee of Isador H. Sultzbach, a Philadelphia clothing merchant, who assigned on Tuesday. The claimants are Joseph Stern and others, trading as Stern, Bernheimer & Co., to secure a claim of $4,572; Heyman B. Stern, trading as Stern, Falk & Co., for $3,297; Max B. Brummer for $3,807, and Isaac M. Hays, trading as Hays, Goldberg & Co., for $7,748. Mr. Sultzbach's assets are estimated at $200,000, with liabilities exceeding that amount.

Compromised on a Divorce Case.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 30.—A divorce was granted here to-day in the case of Powers vs. Powers. The parties are from Buffalo, N. Y., where the plaintiff is a son of a wealthy banker. He alleged extreme cruelty on the part of his wife toward him. The case was begun at Mandan two years ago, but Mrs. Powers made a hot fight, and it was dropped without coming to a trial. Afterward she offered to withdraw opposition for $100,000, and she compromised for $10,000.

MANTRAP OF BROOKLYN

Two Girls Narrowly Escape Being Trampled at Bridge Terminal.

AT THE FEET OF OPPOSING CROWDS

Crushed Down Where Seekers for Different Exits Meet on a Narrow Platform—Saved by a Laborer's Strength.

Two young shopgirls narrowly escaped being trampled last evening by the great crowd of passengers that is discharged during the "rush hours" every evening at the Brooklyn end of the East River Bridge.

It is little short of marvelous that no serious accident has happened so far on this section of the bridge, as the place seems to have been especially designed as a sort of mantrap.

Such narrow escapes as those of the two shopgirls last evening are of almost daily occurrence, and the unfortunate people who are compelled to expose themselves to the dangers of the Brooklyn landing during the busy hours are constantly speculating on the probable length of time during which they will enjoy immunity from death or serious injury.

The two girls last night intended to use the Brooklyn elevated. There are signs at the upper entrance to the bridge on this side instructing passengers for the Brooklyn elevated road to take the "forward" bridge cars. Passengers for the Kings County Elevated are to take the "middle" cars, and trolley passengers are to use the rear cars. This plan, if it could be always carried into effect, would do away with much of the inconvenience and danger on landing at the other side. But, unfortunately, as matters stand this is impossible. The crowds pour in at the New-York end in such a strong, steady, and irresistible stream that passengers who are not strong and energetic cannot easily fight their way out of the throng at the point where a stairway leads off from the main entrance to a passage under the platform, intended as a feeder for the forward cars. Then, too, many of those who might be strong enough to fight their way do not observe the signs, and, like the others, are carried along to the main entrance to the platform. Around here they are pushed and jostled into the first car that they reach, the doors are closed, and they are started for the other side.

It was in this way that the two girls last night were embarked on the rear car of a crowded train. When the Brooklyn terminal was reached they were hustled out with perhaps a thousand other unfortunates on a platform that was built to hold about half that number with comfort. Then began the usual hauling, pushing, and shoving, the stronger ones among the passengers beating the weaker ones back in the scramble for safe places. It was a scene like those witnessed at times in the stock yards on busy days when a drove of cattle is being loaded or unloaded. Only in the human cattle yard in Brooklyn it is worse, for there every one of the struggling animals is imbued with a distinct desire to make for a certain point entirely different, probably, from the objective point of his neighbor. With the stock yard animals there is crowding only in one direction, and hence the struggling is less fierce.

Having been landed at the western end of the platform, the two shopgirls, with scores of others, started to reach the extreme other end, where the stairways lead to the Brooklyn Elevated Road. At the same time about an equal number of passengers landed at the eastern end of the platform, and made for the western end, where the stairways lead down to the street to the trolley car stands.

Just in the middle, where the engineers with particular brilliancy have left the narrowest possible space between the edges of the platform and the railings that surround a stair-landing, the passengers bound for opposing points met. It was impossible to pass except in single file, and this was made impossible by the terrible crowding from behind. So the two sets of people were projected into the narrow space in compact masses, the pressure growing worse and worse as trainload after trainload of people was disembarked.

The result was, naturally, a complete blockade, it being impossible to move the people on the narrow footway in either direction. The men and women struggled and elbowed and tugged, but they only seemed to get more hopelessly wedged in. The dresses of the women were almost torn from their backs, and the men had hard work, fighting with all their strength to prevent themselves from being pushed over the edge of the platform. The most vicious struggle in a football field seemed tame in comparison.

Just when the tugging was at its fiercest the two young girls, who had managed to keep together near the stair railing, were carried off their feet. There happened to be at that moment a forward movement that left a few feet of room immediately in front of them, and they fell, one on top of the other, in this space. The crowd behind, probably reinforced by the arrival of another train, gave an almost irresistible push, and the people immediately about the prostrate girls were forced ahead. It looked for a moment as if they would be shoved along so hard that they would have to trample on the young women or go over the side of the platform to the track.

But just in the nick of time a tall workingman, who seemed to have the strength of three ordinary men, braced himself firmly against the struggling crowd, and, with the aid of half a dozen friendly hands, the imperiled girls were enabled to struggle to their feet.

"That was a pretty close shave," said a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to a bridge policeman, who stood on the upper platform, utterly unable to give aid.

"Oh," was the reply, "that is nothing unusual. It happens almost every day. We have grown so accustomed to it we hardly notice it, except to help it all we can."

"Why don't they enlarge the platforms, or do something to relieve the crowding?"

"Ask them," answered the policeman, with a look of disgust. "Nobody seems to know or care much. I know this much, the police who are stationed here are worked almost to death trying to prevent accidents, and still they would be helpless if an emergency should arise, for we can't get through the crowds, as you could see to-night."

Though this sort of thing has been going on ever since the Brooklyn terminal has been opened, no effort has been made by the bridge authorities to bring about a change.

New Bell Telephone Stock 196.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—By order of the American Bell Telephone Company's Directors, there were sold by auction to-day 5,849 shares of the new stock. The entire lot was taken by one firm at 196.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PANIC

Crash in Local Industrials at the Exchange — Shrinkage $5 to $20 a Share— Warning Note had Been Sounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Visitors to the gallery of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day witnessed a scene of excitement such as can only be evoked by a crash in the stock market.

It was the culmination of extensive speculation in local industrial securities that Philadelphia has recently indulged in, and in less than two hours a shrinkage ranging from $5 to $20 per share in certain of these stocks was witnessed. Yesterday's developments in the stock market when the first sign of weakness in these securities became apparent had sounded a note of warning, but not even the most experienced broker was prepared to witness such a crash as that of to-day.

At the opening the common stock of the Electric Storage Battery Company had sold at 66¼, but before noon it had fallen to 48, and at the same time the preferred stock had broken from 68¼ to 55. The United Gas Improvement Company stock dropped from 87¾ to 85, and that of the Welsbach Light and Power Company from 94 to 87½, while the "rights" to subscribe to the shares of the newly organized Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power Company dropped from 19¼ to 14. A brief and merely temporary rally preceded a second break, which, at 1 P. M., had carried Electric Storage common down to 47, the preferred to 145, and Welsbach Light to 55, while the other stocks held a little firmer.

GREENPORT SHROUDED IN SMOKE

Great Forest Fires Started by a Brush Blaze Made by a Farmer's Son—No Water to Fight It.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 30.—A forest fire is raging in the large tract of woodland about a mile west of Greenport. Daniel Brown, son of George Brown, a farmer living near the forest, started a small brush fire, which spread rapidly, and, despite the efforts of the family, soon reached the thick woods, and is now burning fiercely.

Lack of water in the vicinity makes it almost impossible to battle with the fire, and it will no doubt destroy a great amount of valuable timber.

A dense smoke has spread over Greenport. There are few homes in the neighborhood of the burning forest.

MONTAUKS TO MAKE A TEST CASE

If Pharaoh Cannot Hunt over Mr. Corbin's Recent Purchase He Will Sue.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Oct. 30.—Wyandank Pharaoh, the representative of the remnant of the Montauk Indians, has returned from a trip to Brooklyn and Washington, where he went in search of evidence to establish the Indians' claim to the land on Montauk Point, a portion of which was recently purchased by Austin Corbin and Charles M. Pratt.

Pharaoh says that he has found abundant evidence to warrant the Indians making an effort to recover the property, and he declares they will make a fight for their rights. He intends to start in a few days on a hunting trip on the disputed land, and if he is interfered with legal proceedings, he says, will follow.

He does not blame Messrs. Corbin and Pratt for buying the property, but insists that the fault lies with the persons who sold it, who, he asserts, had a perfect understanding as regards the Indian rights to the land.

POLICE SHAKE-UP IN INDIANAPOLIS

Officials Have Power of Removal There—Fire Department Quaking.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 30.—The Board of Police Commissioners caused an upheaval last night in the police force. Twenty-nine patrolmen were summarily discharged, fourteen of them being Republicans and fifteen Democrats. There were no charges against any of the dismissed men, but the board claims that their places can be better filled. It is understood that the detective force will remain unchanged. Robert Campbell, senior Captain of the police force, has already tendered his resignation for want of harmony with the Superintendent.

There is alarm in Fire Department circles, it being understood that this department will also receive attention.

TWO SMALL FIRES IN HOTELS

Chimney Burned out at Everett, Gas Leaked at Majestic.

At the Everett House, in Union Square, last evening, the soot with which a kitchen flue was nearly filled took fire and a dense volume of smoke rolled out.

The chimney was dosed with salt and the fire was soon extinguished. There was neither excitement nor damage worth mentioning.

A gas meter in the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, sprang a leak early yesterday morning and a slight explosion resulted.

The sound was heard by a watchman, who sent in an alarm of fire. A single stream of water extinguished the flames, which were confined to the woodwork adjacent to the meter. The loss is less than $200.

THE EDITOR TOOK INSECT POWDER

Mr. Belden of Roslyn Had Decided to Cure Illness with Licorice.

ROSLYN, L. I., Oct. 30.—John A. Belden, editor of The Roslyn News, was ill the other night, and decided to take a dose of compound licorice powder. Instead, the editor got hold of a bottle of insect powder, and swallowed a liberal quantity.

It was not long before he experienced a strange internal feeling, and a physician was summoned.

The doctor quickly discovered the mistake and administered antidotes. Mr. Belden is now out of danger.

Kind to a Shipwrecked Sailor.

Seaman Weeks, the shipwrecked mariner whose thrilling experience on a bit of wreckage was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, will be sent to Norfolk tomorrow.

Mr. Guillaudeu, the General Traffic Manager of the Old Dominion Line, read of the hardships encountered by the North Carolina sailor, and volunteered to give him free passage to Norfolk by any one of the ships of the Old Dominion Line, an offer which was gladly accepted by the destitute survivor of the schooner Lord.

Coffee Very High in Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—Baltimore's coffee fleets are meeting with a new experience. The bark Frances has arrived from Rio Janeiro in ballast, and the bark White Wings is on her way home from the same port without a cargo. Other barks are at Rio patiently waiting for a turn in affairs. The explanation is that coffee in Rio now is higher than it is in Baltimore.

Supt. Aldridge at Work Again.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Superintendent George W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works has resumed his official duties here. He was at his office in the Capitol this afternoon for the first time since he was confined to his home with appendicitis several weeks ago. He has not yet fully recovered his strength.

Admits He Is a Murderer.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 30.—Francis Sokolowski of Bayonne, who stabbed and killed Anton Kacporyski Sept. 7 after a barroom quarrel, to-day retracted the plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree. The punishment is twenty years in State prison.

INDORSED BY CLEVELAND

Platform and State Ticket Meet the President's Approval.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IS DESIRED

Senator Hill Addresses a Meeting at Albany and Reads a Telegram Which Provokes Cheers.

HYPOCRISY OF REPUBLICANS DENOUNCED

The Senator Says No One Has Been Authorized to Announce Him a Candidate for Re-election.

I have your letter, and beg you to convey to my Albany friends and warm neighbors at the Democratic ratification meeting this evening my cordial congratulations upon the wise and patriotic declaration of their State platform concerning the leading questions before the American people, and the assurance of my earnest wish for the success of our excellent State ticket.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Senator David B. Hill, fresh from his conquests in Ohio, where he divided his time between speechmaking and studying the excise laws and their workings in that State, addressed a Democratic mass meeting of 4,000 persons in Hermanus Bleecker Hall, this evening.

The interest was enhanced by the reading of a telegram from President Cleveland commending the nominees of the party for support at the coming election, and indorsing the platform of the Syracuse Convention.

Senator Hill was escorted to the hall by several Democratic clubs through streets lined with people and illuminated with Greek fire and pyrotechnics. In the carriage with Senator Hill were ex-Congressman Charles Tracey, Postmaster Francis H. Woods, and ex-Senator Amasa J. Parker. Gen. Parker presided.

Senator Hill was tendered an ovation when he appeared in the hall, and his speech was generously applauded. He discussed the tariff question, commenting upon the good times which he said had resulted from the operation of Democratic legislation. He touched upon the increase in State taxes, which he claimed was due to the extravagance and corruption of the last Republican Legislature.

The Excise Question.

The Senator dwelt at some length upon the excise question, charging the Republicans with inconsistency in their various positions on this question throughout the State. Upon this subject he said:

The meanest thing which any political party can do is to obtain or keep power under false pretenses. It is a saying of an eminent man, who was himself noted for his independence and boldness, that "It is better to be boldly wrong than meanly right." That theory must proceed upon the idea that the people admire courage and frankness and detest hypocrisy and cowardice in public matters.

There are certain facts which are conceded in this campaign, and I will reiterate them. It was the desire and intention of the Republican managers of the Saratoga Convention to ignore the excise question altogether. That was clearly their original purpose, although they well knew that it was the burning issue of the hour. The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform without taking any position upon the excise question. That platform was amended, however, by the convention itself, upon motion of Senator Warner Miller, by declaring that the Republican Party favored "the maintenance of the present Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality."

That plank speaks for itself. It means that no amendments or changes are to be made in existing Sunday excise laws. It means that local option and home rule are not to be tolerated. It means more than mere enforcement of existing laws; it means their preservation intact upon the statute books. Where does the Republican Party stand now in regard to that platform? It is difficult to answer that question. The Republicans are straddling both ways—they are double-dealing—they are on both sides of it.

Republican Platform Repudiated.

The Republicans of New-York City, in order to prevent a stampede to the Democrat

whisky on week days is to offset absolute prohibition on Sundays, or what is he trying to do by asserting that the Republicans of this State favor the Ohio law, making liquor selling a matter of revenue, instead of regulation?

I deny Mr. Miller's statement that the Republicans of this State have declared for the Ohio law. When, how, and where was this done? In what State convention—in what assemblage—in what platform was such a doctrine ever enunciated? Let him tell us if he can. I cite Mr. Miller's remarkable utterances to show the duplicity, the insincerity, and the recklessness of Republican actions and statements this Fall. The party leaders seem to have lost their heads, and are apparently willing to assert anything to secure votes, no matter how unfounded their assertions are shown to be.

Republicans Disagree.

No two Republican orators agree as to what their position upon this excise question is. Night before last Lieut. Gov. Saxton and ex-Senator Fassett spoke in Buffalo at a Republican meeting, and both of them absolutely ignored the excise question. It was the one vital subject which their hearers desired discussed, but these eminent gentlemen refused to enlighten them. Was their silence occasioned by the fact that the Republicans of Buffalo have sought to repudiate the Republican State platform upon the subject of excise, or do they really not know either their own sentiments or the sentiments of their party?

Fellow citizens, it is possible that this Republican policy of cowardice, duplicity, and false pretense may win this Fall, but I do not believe it will.

The Prison Labor Question.

In discussing the question of prison labor in connection with the new State Constitution, Senator Hill said:

The Republicans congratulate themselves on the adoption of their revised Constitution, which was submitted to the people last Fall. My views upon the injurious and gross partisanship of that new Constitution have been fully expressed, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The provisions of the apportionment article were unjust, because they denied the fundamental principle of our American institutions—to wit, the doctrine of political equality of all men. They provided a basis of representation which permitted the rural section of the State to be represented according to population, but denied such privilege to New-York City and Brooklyn. They declared that those cities should never have in the State Senate more than a certain number of Senators, no matter what their population might be, while the rest of the State could have as many representatives as the population might entitle it to. The votes of the workingmen were secured for the new Constitution by a provision absolutely prohibiting the employment of prisoners at work in our prisons and penitentiaries whereby such work "or the product or profit of his work" should be farmed out, contracted, given, or sold to any person or corporation, except to the State or some division thereof.

That was a provision which the workingmen of the State had long earnestly desired, and on account thereof in the numbers they voted for the new Constitution as a whole.

But having secured the election of Gov. Morton and the State Legislature, and the adoption of their new constitution, they found they had no further use for the workingmen's votes, and so the last Republican Legislature passed a proposed amendment to the twenty-ninth section of Article III. of the new State Constitution relating to prison work, whereby the provision forbidding the sale or contracting of a prisoner's work "or the product or profit of his work" is stricken out and dropped, leaving only a provision preventing a prisoner's "labor or time" from being farmed out or contracted to any person or corporation, which is an entirely different thing, and renders the provision of the adopted Constitution substantially worthless and of no real value or benefit to workingmen.

That proposed amendment, thus passed by the last Legislature, must also be submitted to the next Legislature and the questions involved thereby are at issue in the present election for Senators and Assemblymen. The Republican Party is committed to this proposed amendment and cannot change its attitude.

Sharp Practice Charged.

What will the workingmen of the State say to this trick, this sharp practice, this deception and breach of faith which has thus been practiced upon them, whereby their votes were secured only to be betrayed last Winter?

I appeal to every workingman of the State to procure a copy of the revised Constitution adopted last Fall, and also of the amendment proposed last Winter, and study the two provisions, and he will see that he has been deceived and betrayed.

Workingmen never dreamed that the new Constitution would be sought to be amended the very year after its adoption by repudiating the very provision whereby their votes were given for the whole Constitution. There were implied, if not express, promises that the provision as to prison labor was to remain as it had been adopted by the people. Like all other Republican promises, they are never fulfilled, but the people are duped and deceived.

After dwelling upon State issues, he said:

Our Republican friends say I am deeply interested in the election of a Democratic Legislature that I may be returned to the United States Senate. No one has been authorized to say that I seek a re-election. The Legislature to be chosen this Fall will not elect my successor. So far as I am concerned the field is open to every loyal Democrat that desires to aspire for the place. Give us the Legislature now. The question of electing a United States Senator can be disposed of two years hence. Every Democrat desires the success of our State ticket, and hopes to see a Democratic Legislature elected. Cleveland and Hill, and all true Democrats want Democratic success above all things. I have in my hand the following telegram received in this city to-day, which illustrates the interest which all Democrats have in our success this Fall:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1895.

To Charles Tracey, Albany, N. Y.:

I have your letter and beg you to convey to my Albany friends and former neighbors at the Democratic ratification meeting this evening my cordial congratulations on the wise and patriotic declarations of their State platform concerning the leading questions before the American people and the assurance of my earnest wish for the success of our excellent State ticket.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The reading of the telegram created intense enthusiasm, and the speaker was roundly applauded as he concluded his remarks.

THE BERING SEA DAMAGE CONFERENCES

Courtesy of the President Toward the Canadian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The negotiations which were begun on Monday last by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney, looking to the preparation of a convention for a settlement of the seizures of Canadian vessels in Bering Sea, were resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. Sir Julian was accompanied by Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper of Ottawa. Two hours were devoted to a consideration of the matter, when an adjournment was taken until to-morrow afternoon. The proceedings to-day were characterized by the utmost good feeling, and the work of completing the convention is proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

Some embarrassment has been caused Secretary Olney by certain publications yesterday which indicated that himself and President Cleveland had not received the Canadian Ministers with proper courtesy. It may be said in this connection, that both the President and his Secretary of State appreciate the position of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, so far as the preparation of the convention is concerned. They are aware also of the high standing of these gentlemen in the Dominion of Canada, and in their intercourse with them have emphasized this fact. The President, so far from receiving the Canadian Ministers "in an ante-room," as has been reported, met them in the Cabinet room in the White House yesterday, where a half hour's pleasant conference followed. To-night Sir Julian and his Canadian associates will dine with Secretary and Mrs. Olney.

The convention which Sir Julian and Secretary Olney conclude will provide, as was stated in The United Press dispatches of Monday last, for a mixed commission to assess the damages due to the owners of vessels seized prior to the meeting of the Paris tribunal. The principal delay will arise as to the phraseology employed, and the mode of procedure to govern the arbitrators. There is nothing so involved or difficult in the settlement of the questions at issue as to justify the belief that any considerable time will be occupied in concluding the work.

The Barnum Heirs' Interest Sold.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 30.—It was to-day learned by the representative of The United Press that Sells Brothers, the showmen, had consummated the purchase of the interest of the heirs of P. T. Barnum in the Barnum-Bailey show. Nothing further than the fact that the purchase had been made could be learned.

Snug Harbor Sailors Can't Vote.

Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted the writ of mandamus asked for by the Good Government Club of Richmond County, to compel the Register of Election in the Eighth District of Castleton to strike from the roll the names of 270 inmates of Sailor's Snug Harbor, on the ground that they were supported by charity.

Must Print Mr. Marsh's Name.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Cullen yesterday directed the Clerk of Richmond County to place on the official ballot, the name of Nathaniel Marsh as the Reform Party's candidate for Senator in the First District.

WATCHERS TO SERVE FREE

Committee of Fifty Will Rely on Good Government Campaign Committee.

GRIEF AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

It Had Been Hoped Cash Would Be Forthcoming to Pay for Manning the Polls—Dallied Too Long, Mr. Tucker Says.

The Committee of Fifty and the Campaign Committee of the Good Government Clubs came to a mutual understanding yesterday in regard to the equipment of the polls on election day with efficient watchers. The Good Government Campaign Committee will make all the arrangements for watchers.

The Committee of Fifty has had this matter under consideration for several days past, and on Saturday last made a tentative alliance with the members of the seceding Good Government Clubs to supply watchers for at least some of the Assembly districts.

It was quite evident that the seceding Good Government Clubs could not equip all the 1,400 election districts of the city from their own resources, and the Committee of Fifty found that it was lacking in the necessary machinery to provide good watchers for the remainder except by calling upon the Republican County and State Democracy organizations for aid.

As these bodies had previously expressed the opinion that if their watchers were to be under the direction of the Committee of Fifty these watchers should receive some valuable consideration—say, $5 apiece—for their services, the Committee of Fifty finally thought it better to rely on volunteer unpaid assistance.

Charles Stewart Smith asked J. H. Klein, manager of the Good Government campaign, to meet the Advisory Committee of the Fifty yesterday afternoon at the Gilsey House. After a prolonged conference, the sole charge of all the watchers who will be present in behalf of the various non-partisan organizations was handed over to the care of the Good Government Campaign Committee by the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The friends of good government in this city are equally interested in securing an honest ballot and fair count next Tuesday, and the time between now and that day is short; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee of Fifty invite the members of all the Good Government Clubs to undertake the task of furnishing competent watchers at the polls upon election day; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. J. H. Klein, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Good Government Clubs, and to the Secretaries of all of the organizations.

Mr. Ordway, one of the Secretaries of the Committee of Fifty, said last night that the Fifty understood that the Committee on Watchers of the Good Government Campaign Committee would take charge of the work, it being understood that the Fifty would render every assistance in their power to cover every election district in the city with competent men.

Preble Tucker of the Good Government Campaign Committee said yesterday that the total cost of watching the registration and the polls at the general election in 1894 was only $7,000. Most of the watchers on election day then were unpaid volunteers, but in some districts they were paid at the rate of $3 for the day, and in other districts they received their luncheon free at the expense of the Good Government Clubs.

"It is rather unfortunate," Mr. Tucker continued, "that the Committee of Fifty has dallied so long over the question of watchers this year. It has kept many volunteers from coming forward, and we are doubtful whether we shall be able to do the work as efficiently next Tuesday as we did last year. However, we shall do the best we can."

It was explained at the Good Government campaign headquarters that no money would be taken from the Committee of Fifty for watchers, nor would any paid watchers be appointed this year.

At the same time, the Campaign Committee expressed a desire to receive contributions from its friends for the equipment of watchers with books, paper, a copy of the election laws, and other necessary paraphernalia. These would cost on the average $1 for each watcher, or nearly $2,800 in all.

At Republican county headquarters sadness was visible at the report that the Committee of Fifty had decided at last to dispense with the services of paid watchers.

Some of the officers at the Republican County Headquarters have been applying themselves to the study of the corrupt practices clauses of the Penal Code, as recently amended, with disheartening results.

"It is not illegal to pay watchers by the present law, but it is illegal to pay workers, as far as I can make out," said one of these last night.

"The decision of the Committee of Fifty will make no change in our plans, as we were going ahead without waiting for it. In former years we did not pay our watchers, but we did pay our workers. This year we shall have volunteer watchers, as usual—two in every polling place.

"We have not yet made up our minds whether we shall employ paid instructors to interpret the ballot law to those who are ignorant of its provisions.

"A volunteer, by the present law, can go to the house of a registered citizen who has voted and ask him to do so, but a paid instructor cannot. We might, however, send a paid instructor to the house to show a registered citizen how to vote, and in this way remind him of his duty without asking him in express terms to vote.

"The method of placing a paid instructor with a table, 100 feet from each polling place, at each of the two approaches, so that none of our voters might have a chance of spoiling his ballot.

"A good deal depends upon the amount of money which the Committee of Fifty gives us. At present we are tolerably sure that the committee will pay our printing bills, and that's about all."

As the campaign progresses toward its close, the growing wonder is what the Committee of Fifty is doing with the liberal contributions which it professes to have received.

One man who was in a position to know said yesterday that the Committee of Fifty had already spent nearly all the money which had been contributed, and that it was now as hard up as a National Campaign Committee is usually reputed to be just before election.

This statement made some of the Republicans and State Democracy politicians who remembered the fatness of last year gasp with amazement. Beyond the money for "getting out the registration," they had seen none of the Committee of Fifty's store.

High Prices Paid for Stamps.

A two nights' annual stamp sale, at the rooms of the Philatelic Society, 25 Ann Street, closed last night. The total sales were $4,650. Prices ruled 50 per cent. higher than a year ago. United States stamps showed a greater demand, and periodical and newspaper stamps sold high. An 1869 ninety-cent stamp brought $14.50; an unused 1872 ten-cent stamp brought $10; a set of specimen department stamps brought $180. A local Confederate stamp of the Baton Rouge Post Office brought $80, and a Terrico stamp, $126. A shilling stamp of New-Brunswick brought $108, and several foreign stamps sold for over $100 each.

Grant Statue Pedestal Arrives.

The granite pedestal for the Grant statue, which is to be erected in front of the Union League Club, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, arrived yesterday. The statue will occupy the site of the old fountain which was at Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street for years.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

DIAPHANIES.

Something entirely new to

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

Our showrooms will be opened November 1st at

905 BROADWAY, NEAR 20TH ST.

GRIMME & HEMPEL.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD *OF* ALL *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* PURITY *AND* FREEDOM *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

CHARMED BY THE BAND MUSIC

Colored Men Desert a Steckler Meeting After Being Told How Well Mr. Bremer Plays the Banjo.

There was nothing inactive about the Stecklerite campaign last night, when the colored citizens of the Fifteenth Assembly District gathered in Central Hall to hear the Independent County Organization candidates. There were about fifty persons present. What they lacked in number was made up in enthusiasm.

Ernest Harvier called the meeting to order and talked until Alfred Steckler appeared to relieve him. He enumerated the qualifications of the candidates, dwelling in particular on Alexander Bremer's ability as a musician.

"Why," said Mr. Harvier, "Alexander Bremer can play the banjo with his eyes shut. I was going to say that he could play the violin standing on his head, but I won't."

The idea of a Register who could sit in his office and with his eyes shut play the banjo, while his clerks recorded mortgages in time to the music, captured the audience.

Alfred Steckler, in his speech, explained to the voters how to handle the blanket ballot. After his departure there was a break. Neither Mr. Harburger nor Mr. Bremer had yet arrived. While waiting for them Charles Bovian, the Chairman, a small but energetic colored man, discussed what he called the "liberal Sunday exercise laws."

Mr. Freeman, the next speaker, also a colored man, told a pathetic story of Judge Steckler aiding "a colored lady down on Ludlow Street who had four sons and three daughters out of work."

During Counselor Schnitzer's address, which followed, a serious interruption happened. A procession headed by a band was heard coming through West Thirtieth Street. One-third of the audience left the hall. An attempt was made to preserve order by the appointment of a sergeant-at-arms, but he, too, gave way to the charms of music and left the hall.

Commissioner Harburger and Alexander Bremer made short speeches and then there were loud calls for "Generul Brown." The General marched to the platform, but was induced by the Chairman to postpone his remarks until others had been heard.

GROUT USES CHANDLER'S GLASSES

The Vermont Congressman Thinks He Can See War Ahead as a Result of Enforcing the Monroe Doctrine.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 30.—At the annual meeting and banquet of the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society last evening Congressman H. H. Powers of Morrisville delivered an address on the general subject of secession as one of the great subjects settled by the rebellion. He took as his text Gov. Woodbury's now famous statement at Chattanooga that Northern children should be taught that the South was wrong. He reviewed the question in a semi-judicial and historical way, defending Gov. Woodbury.

Congressman Grout caused a bit of a sensation in his address by predicting that a war with England was imminent, thus agreeing with Senator Chandler of New-Hampshire. He said that the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and its complications, including control of the great waterways, especially the Nicaragua Canal, would result in a great international crisis, a crisis meaning red war.

FIVE YOUNG MEN KILLED AFTER A DANCE

Result of a Quarrel Between Mexicans near Monclova.

MONCLOVA, Mexico, Oct. 30.—A party of twenty young men of prominent families went in wagons from Torreon to attend a dance at a neighboring ranch Monday night. On their return trip a quarrel took place between members of the party and a desperate conflict ensued. Five of the party were killed and ten others seriously wounded.

Leonard Berringer Badly Injured.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 30.—Leonard Berringer, forty-one years old, of 196 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, while driving along the Newark Plank Road this evening, was run down by Trolley Car No. 333.

Berringer was badly injured and was sent to the City Hospital. The horse was killed, and the wagon demolished.

The motorman, John Hight, was not arrested.

TO-DAY'S POLITICAL CALENDAR.

Tammany District meetings: Fourteenth, 284 East Tenth Street; Thirty-third, Unity Hall, 2,009 Third Avenue; Seventh, Abingdon Square; Thirteenth, Fortieth Street and Eleventh Avenue; Twenty-first, Ninety-first Street and Columbus Avenue; Seventeenth, P. McIntyre Association, Fifty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; Twenty-eighth, Faulhaber's Hall, 1,549 Second Avenue; Thirty-fifth, Sunderman's Hall, Nineteenth Avenue and White Plains Road; Twenty-fourth, Empire Club, 300 East Sixty-first Street; Twenty-second, Turtle Bay Hall, 936 Second Avenue; Thirty-first, Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue; Twelfth, Apollo Hall, Clinton, near Broome Street; Seventeenth, Home Rule Club, Fifty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue; Twenty-third, Brady's Hall, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Edgecombe Club, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, between Bradhurst and Edgecombe Avenues; Twenty-sixth, hall, 423 East Seventy-fifth Street; Twenty-fifth, 57 West Twenty-fourth Street; Eleventh, headquarters, Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue; Thirty-second, Lennon's Hall, High Bridge; Sixth, Brooks's Assembly Rooms, Broome Street and Bowery.

State Democracy meetings: First Assembly District, Sullivan, near Grand Street; speeches by James P. Keenan and Michael J. Kelly. Eighth Assembly District, Walhalla Hall, 48 Orchard Street; speeches by the Rev. Dr. Radin, Michael Fennelly, Michael J. Spellman, and William Arrowsmith. Twelfth Assembly District, Corlears and Cherry Streets; speeches by John J. Dougherty and Dr. Max Wustrow. Thirteenth Assembly District, 627 Eighth Avenue; speeches by Henry De Forest Baldwin and Christopher H. R. Woodward. Twenty-fourth Assembly District, Ostheiner's Hall, Avenue A and Fifty-sixth Street; speeches by Oscar O. Friedlander, Paul Meyer, and Julius Drescher. Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Union Hall, 1,591 Second Avenue; speeches by Charles S. Fairchild, Franklin Pierce, and Michael J. Spellman. Twenty-sixth Assembly District, Kaiser's Hall, 1,407 Second Avenue; speeches by Lawrence P. Mingey, Franklin Pierce, and James P. Archibald.

Seventeenth Assembly District, 832 Ninth Avenue; speeches by William H. Law, Calvin Tomkins, George C. Coffin, and Abraham I. Elkus. Thirty-fourth Assembly District, Loeffler's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue; speeches by Francis M. Scott, Robert G. Monroe, James P. Archibald, and E. J. Kieley. Fifteenth Senatorial District, Murray Hill Lyceum, Third Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street; speeches by the Hon. John De Witt Warner, George Walton Green, and James Byrne. Twentieth Senatorial District, Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue; speeches by Charles S. Fairchild, John De Witt Warner, Henry De Forest Baldwin, John Jeroloman, and Julius J. Frank.

Great parade and mass meeting of the German-American Reform Union, to start at 7:30 P. M. from First Street and Second Avenue and march through the neighboring streets to Cooper Union, where a mass meeting is to be held at 8 P. M. The leading speakers will be Gen. Franz Sigel, Otto Kempner, and Edward Grosse.

Mass meeting of the German-American Citizens' Union; addresses by Seth Low, Carl Schurz, Dr. A. Jacobi, Gustav H. Schwab, Jacob H. Schiff, John De Witt Warner, and Dr. J. H. Senner; Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, 8 P. M.

Meeting of the Thomas Jefferson Association, to ratify the Democratic candidates, 190 East Broadway, 8 P. M.

Parade and mass meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Club, 19 Abingdon Square, 8 P. M.

Good Government Club P ratification meeting, 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

ROOSTER HAS LOST AGAIN

General Term of the Supreme Court Upholds Justice Beach.

EMBLEM NOT FOR THIRD COLUMN

State Democracy Device Will Appear on the Ballot Simply over the Fusion Ticket—How the Printing Progresses.

The rooster emblem adopted by the State Democracy to designate that faction of the Democratic Party received another setback yesterday by the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, which unanimously affirmed the decision of Justice Beach, made on Monday. The effect of this action is to relegate the rooster emblem from the third to the seventh column on the ballot.

The action of the court also prevents the printing of the Democratic State ticket under the rooster emblem, and all that will appear in the column headed by the rooster will be the fusion ticket. The General Term of the Supreme Court, consisting of Justices Van Brunt, Barrett, and O'Brien, held a special session yesterday to hear the appeal that has been taken, ostensibly, by the Board of Police, but really by the State Democracy, against the decision of Justice Beach, he having ruled that the rooster could not legally surmount the column containing the Democratic State ticket.

There was quite an array of legal talent in the courtroom when the case was called, and there were also many politicians present. Corporation Counsel Scott and Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner represented the Police Commissioners, George Walton Green and United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane represented the State Democracy, while Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, David M. Leventritt, and Henry D. Hotchkiss looked after the interests of the respondent Fernbacher, in the interests of Tammany Hall.

Corporation Counsel Scott opened the argument for a reversal of Justice Beach's decision, and contended that the State Democracy was an integral part of the Democratic Party in this State, and was therefore entitled to the rooster emblem in the position accorded it by the Board of Police. Henry D. Hotchkiss and David M. Leventritt replied to the argument of Mr. Scott, contending that the Police Commissioners had acted without authority, and in the opposition to the designation of the Secretary of State.

Wallace Macfarlane closed the argument on behalf of the State Democracy. He maintained that even if there were six different factions of the Democracy they were all entitled to precedence over the independent organizations on the ticket.

Both sides handed up briefs and the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock, when the decision was made.

Justice Van Brunt said the decision of the Court was unanimous. He said also that the scheme of the Legislature when it made the present ballot law was that there should be an intelligent action on the part of each of the voters, and that the action of the law should be as simple as possible. He declared that there was a provision made for the illiterate voter in the matter of emblems, and also that any one might be allowed to vote a straight or eclectic ticket. He then read the section of the law, and said that the law limited each party to a single device or emblem, and that this emblem must head the ticket of the party. He said, too, that there could be independent nominations, and that the same individuals as on the regular ticket could undoubtedly be nominated by such independent parties.

"These nominations," said the Justice, "must be filed with the Secretary of State, who certifies them to the Police Commissioners, these latter having no other way of obtaining this information. The faction of the party which has made no nominations for State offices, but they nominated a county ticket, and indorsed the nominations for State offices of the regular ticket. The Secretary of State is designated by law as the person with whom these nominations shall be filed, and the ticket is expressly provided to be printed as nearly as possible in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of State. It seems in this case that the Police Commissioners absolutely ignored the certificate of the Secretary of State, and they had no right in law for such action. They adopted an order of their own, which was also in violation of the provisions of the law."

Justice Barrett recited an opinion, in which he said he concurred with the Chief Justice. He said that the law was clear that no party could have more than one device, and that the fact of local dissensions could not get it more than one emblem. He said that the object of the law was to make the ballot as clear as possible, while confining it within reasonable bounds. He said that the appellants had admitted that were there six local factions or more, each would have to have a place on the ticket after the regular faction.

"If this contention was right," said Justice Barrett, "the emblems would be multiplied indefinitely. If the appellants are a part and parcel of the Democratic Party, as they say, then they are bound by the party device, and cannot substitute or represent it by any other device than that adopted by the regular party at the State Convention."

An order in accordance with the decision of the Court was signed at once.

Corporation Counsel Scott said no appeal would be taken from the decision of the General Term, as there was not time to have the matter decided by the Court of Appeals.

Manager Kelso of Martin B. Brown & Co., who has charge of the printing of the ballots, said yesterday afternoon that, unless some unforeseen accident happens, the ballots will be ready in time for the election, despite the unusual delay. The printing of the ballots with the rooster emblem in the third column was stopped as soon as the decision of Justice Beach was announced on Monday, and since that time the new form of ballot in accordance with that decision has been struck off on the presses.

TO INSTRUCT ITS VOTERS.

State Democracy Will Continue Work for the State Ticket.

The following was given out at the State Democracy headquarters last evening:

The decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court affirming the decision of Mr. Justice Beach is a disappointment to the State Democracy solely because the displacement from our ticket of the Democratic State candidates tends to take votes from those gentlemen. The State Democracy has endeavored to have the Democratic State candidates placed at the head of the column solely because it has wished, as a legal Democratic organization, to do all in its power toward electing the gentlemen nominated at Syracuse.

Tammany Hall does not seem to be in favor of their election. It cares only for its local interests, and is willing to sacrifice the State ticket.

We shall do all in our power to get votes for the State ticket. We shall instruct all our voters to vote first by putting a cross in the circle under the "rooster," which will head the seventh column of the official ballot, and then put a cross before each of the six names under the "ship," in the third column, which is the emblem of the Democratic Party Reform Organization.

These instructions will be given to all our voters before election day, and on election day sample ballots will be distributed at every polling place, and on the back of each ballot will be concise, yet ample, instructions as how to vote the "rooster" candidates and also the Democratic State candidates.

No harm will be done to the local candidates of the State Democracy by the decision of the Supreme Court and we will do our utmost to minimize the harm to the Democratic candidates.

Milwaukee Wants a Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 30.—A conference was held at the clubrooms of the Hotel Pfister yesterday afternoon for the purpose of effecting arrangements to secure the National Nominating Convention of the People's Party for Milwaukee. Mayor Koch presided, and a committee on finance was selected and authorized to appoint a general citizens' committee of 100 to aid in perfecting the necessary arrangements. It is proposed to push the matter effectively.

Homes With All Charms.

People of means escape disparaged flat life and enjoy charming society, beautiful scenery, pure air, and quick access to business by building in Park Hill-on-the-Hudson.

A. JAECKEL,

Manufacturing Furrier.

Fine Furs.

The exclusiveness of my styles and individuality of design, together with the most selected skins and best workmanship, places before the public Fur Garments that are unparalleled.

An examination of my stock and prices is invited.

Send for fashion plate.

11 East 19th St.

Between Broadway and Fifth Ave.

THE MAYOR SPEAKS FOR FUSION

NOT A POLITICIAN ON THE TICKET, TELLS AN EAST SIDE AUDIENCE.

Reform Administration Expensive, but the People Know for What the Money Goes.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Republican Club of the City of New-York, arranged by the East Side Young Men's Republican Club of the Eighth Assembly District, was held in Irving Hall, 216 Broome Street, last night. The audience was large and noisy. It assembled early, as Mayor Strong had been announced as the chief speaker.

A band played popular airs until 8:15, when Adelbert H. Steele called the meeting to order. He read the names of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and then introduced Mayor Strong. The Mayor was greeted with prolonged cheers. He bowed and smiled for a few minutes, and then said:

"Fellow citizens, I am certainly deeply gratified at the reception you have given me, and also to know that there are so many willing hands and hearts to work for the Union ticket in this City of New-York. There is no man on the Union ticket running for office that is in any way connected with politics. There is no man on that ticket who after his election will feel that he is indebted to any one man for the nomination. There is no man who can fix anything with Mr. Beaman or Mr. Isaacs, consequently we can vote for such men.

"The ticket on the other side may be all right, too, but the people must be indebted to Tammany Hall for it. It is because Tammany Hall wants a thing done that it must be done, and that's the reason why you should vote for the Union ticket.

"I tell you that this is going to be an expensive administration. The taxes will go up. It has been said to me 'Why, you don't manage this thing right.' We let the people know what it costs to run the City of New-York. The great public institutions have been asking for money for the last four or five years."

The Mayor then told how city buildings had been shamefully neglected for years and how they were decaying and rotting away. He cited especially the almshouse, the workhouse, the Tombs, and Ludlow Street Jail, which he inadvertently called Eldridge Street Jail. He told his hearers that they were all familiar with the deplorable condition of the Tombs. The old station houses, too, he said, were in abominable condition. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the victory for the fusion ticket and decent Government would be repeated.

The Mayor was enthusiastically applauded. He left the hall immediately after his speech, as he had to attend two other meetings. He was accompanied by his secretary, Job E. Hedges.

After the Mayor had gone, Col. Charles H. Denison, Vice President of the Republican Club, who arrived late, was introduced as the Chairman. Col. Denison, after a few remarks, introduced the venerable L. E. Chittenden, who was Register of the United States Treasury under President Lincoln, as the next speaker. Mr. Chittenden spoke vigorously of Tammany corruption. He asked his hearers to vote the fusion ticket because it was mainly a Republican ticket. He alluded briefly to the Tweed days and compared with them the recent reign of Tammany.

Mr. Chittenden was followed by Charles H. Trent, John Sabine Smith, C. N. Bovee, Jr., and others.

During the meeting a printed circular signed "Norberth Pfeffer, attacking "Silver Dollar" Smith, Martin Engel, Max Hochstim, and the Essex Market gang generally, was circulated. It characterized the Tammany Hall organization in the Eighth Assembly District as pickpockets, perjurers, and brutes. It was said that "Silver Dollar" Smith intended to bring a suit for libel on the strength of this.

MILKMEN LOSE COWS AND FARMS

Seventy-two Head Burned near White Plains—Jamaica Beasts Saved.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A large barn on Anderson Hill, near Whitelaw Reid's place, and two miles from here, was burned to the ground about 3 o'clock this morning, and in the building perished seventy-two head of cattle. A lot of hay and farming implements were also burned.

The barn was owned by W. G. Witchcock and leased to F. Hartman, who runs a milk route. The loss is estimated at $15,000, partially insured. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 30.—Five barns and other outbuildings at Jamaica, occupied by George Jones, a milkman, were destroyed by fire this morning.

Sixty-three cows, several horses, and a herd of swine were in the buildings, and were rescued with difficulty. One of the barns had just been filled with a Winter's supply of hay and feed, which, together with other property, was burned.

The loss is placed at $6,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

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NO SPECIAL MEETING OF CLUB A

THE PETITION ASKING THAT A CALL BE ISSUED IS WITHDRAWN.

Charges of Unfair Treatment Made by Byron W. Holt in His Letter to President Grant.

No special meeting of Good Government Club A will be held to decide whether to indorse or not to indorse the Good Government Club ticket. The petition asking that such meeting be called, signed by some of the most prominent men in the club, has been withdrawn.

The history of the movement for the meeting is given in this statement by Byron W. Holt:

A petition asking the President of Good Government Club A to order a call for a special meeting at the earliest possible moment, to take action in regard to indorsing or not indorsing the municipal ticket nominated by the Good Government Club Convention, was given to the officers of Club A on Friday, Oct. 25. It was first taken to the residence of the President, De Forest Grant, Friday afternoon. The bearer, Byron W. Holt, was told by the President's brother, Madison Grant, that the President was not in and might be out of the city. Mr. Holt said that he had a petition which demanded immediate attention, and desired to see the President as soon as possible. He was asked to return at 8 P. M. He did so, and was told by the servant that Madison Grant had left word for Mr. Holt that De Forest Grant had gone to Southampton, L. I., for several days, and perhaps longer.

Mr. Holt at once went to the residence of Almon Goodwin, First Vice President, where he was told that Mr. Goodwin was out of the city, but was expected back Saturday afternoon. Mr. Holt succeeded in finding the Second Vice President, Arthur Von Briesen, at 9:30 P. M. Mr. Von Briesen practically refused to act. He said that it could hardly be possible that both the other officers were out of the city, and argued that a temporary absence over night or over Sunday did not constitute an absence in the meaning of the constitution. When told that if the call was delayed longer than Saturday the object of the petitioners would practically be defeated—five days' notice being necessary before a meeting could be held—he replied that he would of course, do his duty, however unpleasant it might be, but that he would "take his own time in doing it." If he found that both of the other officers were out of the city he might on Saturday order the Secretary to issue a call unless he should decide to mail the petition to President Grant. He spent a half hour's time in discussing the ways and wherefore of the existence of the Good Government municipal ticket, accused the petitioners of wishing to break up the club, and threatened to resign if the club should repudiate the Good Government candidates. He retained a typewritten copy of the petition.

Mr. Holt then delivered the original petition to the Acting Secretary, who agreed to place it in the hands of the President by the next morning, if he could be found in the city, and in any case to deliver it as soon as possible. Saturday at 10 A. M. Mr. Von Briesen telephoned Mr. Holt that De Forest Grant was in the city, and that he had just had a consultation with Mr. Harris Roome. Mr. Von Briesen said that there was an error in the petition, and that if he were to preside at the meeting held under it he would rule discussion of the Good Government candidates out of order because they were nominated not by a "council," as stated in the petition, but by a "convention." He also stated that some of the signers of the petition were behind in dues, and were technically not members.

Madison Grant was seen at noon on Saturday by Mr. Holt. He said: "Give Mr. Von Briesen my compliments and tell him that my brother is positively out of the city." He said nothing about the fact that his brother had been in the city, and that they both slept under the same roof the previous night.

About 3 P. M. Almon Goodwin, who had returned to the city, received the petition from Mr. Von Briesen. Mr. Goodwin wrote the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Cleveland, ordering him, in case of President Grant's absence, to have a call issued at once for a special meeting on the following Friday evening. Mr. Cleveland had not on Monday evening delivered those instructions to the Acting Secretary, the only person authorized to issue the call. On Monday evening Mr. Holt called at the clubhouse, 722 Lexington Avenue, and was told that the call had not been issued. The Assistant Secretary said that eight of the twenty-nine signatures to the petition were not of qualified members. Within two hours additional signatures were secured, making the required number, twenty-five, against which no technical objections could be made. It was found that one of the signatures was rejected because the initial of the middle name looked like a "C" instead of a "G." Some of the other signatures rejected were of important persons who did not know that they were behind in dues. Probably for the first time in the history of the club the Acting Secretary, on Monday, refused to accept dues from members in arrears. It was said at the clubhouse that some of the Trustees held that a call for such a meeting was irregular, because only the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs has the power to take action on matters affecting the whole City of New-York. It was said that a meeting of the Trustees might be held on Tuesday to discuss this point—not mentioned in the constitution or by-laws of the club.

On Tuesday morning the President said that if everything was found to be all right he would have a call issued on Wednesday for a meeting on Monday evening. After conferring on Tuesday with many of the signers to the petition, Mr. Holt, who had been active in circulating the petition, wrote the President withdrawing the petition and declaring that it was the general opinion of the signers that a meeting on the eve of election would be ineffectual and farcical.

These facts show the methods employed by the officers of Club A to delay the issuing of the call and to prevent the holding of a special meeting until it would be too late to accomplish the object desired by the petitioners. The President knew that such a petition was being circulated. In fact, he was attempting on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 23 and 24, to induce members not to sign a petition

QUAY MAKES NO DENIAL

The Charge that He Is Aiding Gorman Is Reiterated.

A FRESH CHARGE AGAINST RASIN

The Fight Against the Democratic Machine in Maryland Extremely Bitter--The Legislature May Be Lost to the Party.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30.—Congressman George L. Wellington, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, reiterated to-day his charge that Senator Quay is helping Senator Gorman.

Senator Quay is quoted in the Philadelphia papers this morning as follows: "The only statement I have to make about that dispatch is that if Wellington made the charges contained in it, he is a jackass, and the Republican ticket will be beaten in Maryland."

Mr Wellington said, in reply: "I have no doubt in this statement Mr. Quay's prophecy is based on his wishes, and that the wish is father to the thought. But Quay will find out that I am prepared to prove what I say in this matter. I am prepared to prove that Quay has been helping Gorman during this entire campaign, and that he is helping him now. They are both men without any political principles, and if Quay lived in Maryland he would be a Democratic boss, and if Gorman lived in Pennsylvania he would be a Republican boss. They are men of the same stripe, and, like such men, hang together in order that they may not hang separately.

"I can only reiterate that the Pennsylvania Republican boss is helping his brother in distress--the Maryland Democratic boss --and that I shall exert myself to place both before the public and their respective parties in their true light as enemies to good government, no matter under what guise they may masquerade."

A local paper to-night publishes a fac simile record from the private docket of the late S. Teackle Wallis, which shows that I. Freeman Rasin, the boss of Baltimore and Gorman's chief lieutenant, received $35,000 in cash in 1883 from Henry Y. Attrill of New-York, President of the Equitable Gas Company of Baltimore. The charge is that this was for legislation. The suit was for $35,000 more in stock. It was dismissed without coming to trial.

A letter from Rasin to the paper, dated to-day, acknowledges he had dealings with Attrill, but that they were not dishonorable. Mr. Wallis and Mr. Attrill are both dead. Rasin's name did not appear in the legal papers, but the agreement, with his name included, is in the handwriting of Mr. Wallis. Rasin is worth over $500,000. His only business is politics.

There is grave danger that the practically certain election of Lloyd Lowndes as Governor next Tuesday will carry with it the Legislature which will elect the successor to United States Senator Charles H. Gibson. The doubt that existed on this point yesterday has given way to alarm to-day. The Democratic managers in the counties are inclined to give up everything except the strictly local tickets, to save which they will trade both the Governorship and the Legislature. The legislative ticket in Senator Gorman's own county, which he has held in his grasp for twenty years, is acknowledged to be defeated. Western Maryland is conceded by the Democrats to the Republicans by 5,000 plurality, including every county except one, which, even with its normal Democratic majority of 800, is in doubt. The Democrats expect to carry the Eastern Shore counties by the generous use of money in buying up negroes, but it is by no means certain that they will succeed.

For these things Senators Gorman and Gibson are alone to blame. The fight is directly against them. Democratic legislative candidates have had to come out in open and promise not to vote for either of them if elected to the Legislature. The men have been referred to all through the campaign as "the Senators from Havemeyer." Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, Senator Eppa Hunton of Virginia, and ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina are making speeches defending the sugar schedule and Gorman, but they have had no effect on the contest.

Mr. Hurst, the candidate for Governor, is almost lost sight of in the issue of Gormanism. If Gorman loses this fight it is difficult to see how he can be re-elected. The State Senators to be elected next week will vote on his re-election two years hence, and there will in all probability be a Republican Governor. The revolt increases all the time, and the politicians among the Democrats no longer risk money on bets.

A PITTSBURG CITY ATTORNEY'S METHODS

Discoveries Tending to Show How Interest Was Earned on Public Money.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 30.—The action yesterday of Councils' Committee of Inquiry, requesting that citizens holding receipts for money paid into the office of the City Attorney during the last decade submit them for examination, is having results. The very first receipt received by the City Controller this morning for money paid on a compromised lien proves a damaging piece of evidence.

J. D. Thompson of Allegheny to-day handed the Controller a receipt for $818.55, paid into the City Attorney's office Aug. 3, 1886. To test this plan, Controller Gourley at once traced the amount through ex-City Attorney Moreland's books, which show that the amount was withheld from the City Treasurer's office for two years and six months. At the 3 per cent. rate of interest, which the banks allowed on W. C. Moreland's account, this sum would in that time have earned for the City Attorney or his assistant, Mr. House, $61.40 interest.

It is confidently expected that almost every receipt brought in by citizens will establish such facts as the above.

City Attorney Burleigh stated to-day that on Friday he would bring suit against the First National, the Tradesmen's, and the Allegheny National Banks that paid interest on city money to Mr. House. Attorney Burleigh will sue for the money paid to House; also for damages, and will further sue for interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for the length of time that House was drawing 2½ or 3 per cent. from the banks.

NEW-JERSEY CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

Horticultural Society Preparing for Its Opening at Orange Next Week.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 30.—Great preparations are making for the big chrysanthemum show of the New-Jersey Horticultural Society, which is to be held in the Orange Athletic Club tennis building on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week.

No money prizes will be offered this year, and so the exhibition will assume more of a local character, professionals being thus practically excluded. First, second, and honorable mention certificates will be awarded.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. William Barr, Mrs. J. Frank Cross, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mrs. Frank P. Martin, Mrs. Charles F. Watson, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Edwin P. Slevin, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Richard M. Colgate, Mrs. Henry Graves, Mrs. William Runkle, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm, Mrs. John Pettit, Miss Lillie Page Ely, Mrs. Henry A. Mandeville, Mrs. John Burke, Mrs. Henry N. Munn, Mrs. George W. Bramhall, and Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow.

TIME FOR KATAHDIN TRIAL NOT SET

Ram May Start To-day—All Ready for Government Tests.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Oct. 30.—The hour for starting the ram Katahdin on the Government trial had not been set at noon to-day.

The Naval Board is awaiting a conference with Gen. Hyde, her builder, before naming the time, which will depend upon the tide. It is probable that the start will be made about 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Every detail has been arranged as far as possible now. To-day was devoted to putting the ram in order so that she may make the best showing possible.

PARIS GREEN WAS IN THE MILK

Mrs. Ella Lyons's Narrow Escape—The Can Containing the Poison Disappears from a Police Station.

The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station are at a loss to account for the disappearance of a milk can which, until a late hour Tuesday night, was in the precinct station house.

The can was taken from the top floor of 581 Second Avenue, and is believed to have been used as a means for attempting to poison a whole family with Paris green. The intended victims of this alleged scheme are the members of the family of Mrs. Ella Lyons, a widow, with five children, who lives on the top floor of 581 Second Avenue.

Mrs. Lyons told a strange story yesterday to the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. When she got up Tuesday morning, to take in the can of milk which had been left on her icebox in the hallway, she discovered some green stuff on top of the milk. She took the can of milk to her son-in-law, who lives in an adjoining house. He was convinced that the strange substance was Paris green, and he advised her to take the milk around to the police station.

She did so, and Policeman Binning was detailed to investigate the case. Mrs. Lyons told him that she had had some trouble recently with a woman in the house. The milk had been left in the hallway at 5 o'clock in the morning by James Barnes, a driver for R. B. Baker of 591 Second Avenue. When he put the milk in the can, he said, it was too dark to see whether there was anything in the bottom of it.

Investigation showed that there was enough of the paris green in the milk, which had settled in streaked circles, as though it had been stirred, to kill about ten persons. A quarter of an ounce of the poison was found on the top of the icebox. It was Mrs. Lyons's custom to take a drink of milk from the can about 6 o'clock each morning without lighting a lamp. On this occasion she fortunately slept late, and it was light when she went to the can.

Before Patrolman Binning could make an exhaustive inquiry, he was notified that he was one of the policemen transferred by the Police Board Tuesday. He dropped the case and went to the Mercer Street Station.

The can with the contents was taken to the station house, but later it disappeared. The Board of Health and Acting Captain Chapman, who assumed command of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on Tuesday, are working to clear up the mystery and secure the poisoned milk.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY CAPTURED

THREE MEN ARRESTED IN A LUDLOW STREET BASEMENT.

At Work Making High-Proof Spirits at the Time—A Large Seizure by Revenue Officers.

Internal Revenue Agent A. H. Brooks and two deputies made a raid on an illicit distillery in the basement of 181 Ludlow Street yesterday and arrested Harris Fetansky, Samuel Goldman, and Harris Rabinowitz.

The officers found the men at work, and seized 100 gallons of spirits and the distilling apparatus.

The men were held by Commissioner Shields in $2,500 bail each for examination on Nov. 1.

Agent A. H. Brooks had been watching the tenement at 181 Ludlow Street, the upper part of which is used as a "sweatshop," for several months, and a few days ago he procured sufficient evidence to warrant a raid upon the basement. Suspicion was directed toward the place by the fact that some Russians had been selling high-proof spirits at wholesale to liquor and wine dealers on the lower east side of the city at a price far below their market value.

The front basement of the house is divided into two compartments, one of which is vacant and the other is occupied by Alter Greenberg, a pickle vendor. Back of these apartments is a large room, the full width of the house. Here the distillery was found.

Tetansky and his agents went in and out day by day through the public hallway, carrying mysterious bundles, and yet Greenberg declares he never knew what they were doing or what business was being conducted at the rear of his place. As a matter of form the officers, when they raided the place, thoroughly searched Greenberg, and in his hip pocket they found a half-pint flask containing what they say is the same grade of liquor as that found in the rear basement. They took the flask, but left Greenberg for future attention.

When Agent Brooks entered the place the distillers were at work. Goldman was attending to the "worm," and Rabinowitz was looking after the sugar mash, from which the spirits were made. Other men were filling bottles and demijohns for sale, while Tetansky stood by directing the work. Tetansky is said to be the proprietor of the place. Several men were preparing to leave the place with cans and demijohns full of spirits. The vessels were neatly concealed in huge flour bags. They dropped their goods and rushed, pell-mell, out of the rear entrance, nearly upsetting a 100-gallon cask of spirits as they ran.

DRUMMER KILLED BY A FALL

Unexplained Happening at an Auburn Hotel—Policeman Blundered.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A stranger arrived at the Osborne House at 6 o'clock last evening and registered as Henry A. McCousland of Grand Rapids, Mich. He was a drummer. There was nothing peculiar about his appearance excepting that he was quite nervous. He ate supper and sat around the hotel until 10 o'clock, when he was shown to his room, on the third floor.

Nothing more was heard or seen of him until 2:30 o'clock this morning, when a passing policeman discovered him lying upon the walk beneath the window of his room. Supposing it a case of intoxication, he walked the man to the lock-up, where he became ill and was removed to the city hospital. The man was conscious and rational, but beyond learning his name and address, he was left unquestioned as to what had happened to him.

He died soon after 6 o'clock, and now it is supposed he fell from his third-story window, but whether by accident, design, or while walking in his sleep is not determined. His room was visited, where it was found that the bed had been occupied, the window was open, and his waistcoat and overcoat were hanging up. The night clerk said he was not intoxicated when he retired.

Railroad Officials in a Crash.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 30.—A special passenger train of two cars, containing officials of the Boston and Maine Railroad, crashed into a train of coal cars near Valpey's Crossing, in the outskirts of South Lawrence, this afternoon. Three coal cars were thrown down an embankment about thirty feet, and with them went Brakeman Murray of the freight. He was hurt about the head and back, and internal injuries are feared. Some other train hands jumped and escaped injury. No one on the passenger train was hurt. Misapprehension of orders is thought to have been the cause of the accident.

Results of a Gasoline Explosion.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Fortescue Whittle was engaged to-day in cleaning a table with gasoline, when the fluid ignited and exploded.

Mrs. Whittle perished, her young baby was seriously burned about the head, and Miss Lucy Stone, who was visiting Mrs. Whittle, was terribly burned about the face and hands. Anna Claiborne, colored, who was employed by Mrs. Whittle as nurse, also had her face and hands burned in a most painful manner.

Dividends Greater than Earnings.

In the hearing on the Commercial Bank (Brooklyn) foreclosure, before Referee Ketcham, yesterday, Nathan A. Chapman testified that the bank paid dividends of $38,000, while its earnings were only $16,000. The hearing will be resumed Nov. 12.

Are You Bilious?

If so, your Liver is out of order and you should

Take Hood's Pills

ENTHUSIASTS FOR FUSION

Continued from Page 1.

to arise, but to do that and to keep them down all forces must work unitedly.

Mr. Carter reviewed the action of the Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of Fifty, and said that the committee had no power to nominate, as had the Committee of Seventy, and that, without sacrificing principle, it had secured the nomination of a non-partisan ticket, containing good nominees, and such as any man in New-York can vote for with satisfaction.

He spoke of the defection of the Germans, and said that he saw no reason why men should not indulge in beer to any reasonable extent, but that they, as good citizens, could surrender all their prosperity for a place to have beer sold on Sunday, he could not believe.

The action of the Good Government Clubs he thought injudicious and uncalled for. He said they would recognize their mistake, and when their feelings were soothed would return to those who are trying, and will continue to try, to beat down a common enemy.

J. Harsen Rhoades.

J. Harsen Rhoades, President of the Committee of Fifty, upon being introduced, spoke as follows:

We meet to-night to ratify the action of the Committee of Fifty for the part they have taken in the formation and in the indorsement of what is called "the fusion ticket," which has been placed in the field for the purpose of uniting, if possible, all the elements of our voting population opposed to the return to power of the organization known as Tammany Hall, and at the same time to afford our fellow-citizens the opportunity to vote for men of good character and well fitted for the positions, judicial and otherwise, which they are called upon to fill. Your committee claim that the ticket so presented is worthy the support of every good citizen. Searching investigation has shown that the character of the candidates is beyond reproach, and that they are men who will prove, if elected, faithful to the trust reposed in them.

And, now, my fellow-citizens, what are the issues at stake in this campaign? Simply these: Good government against bad government, purity against vice, honesty against dishonesty, and safety for this city and country against the perils of anarchy, despotism, and degradation. In this contest, so far as our municipal affairs are concerned, party issues should be laid aside, the motives of selfish politicians ignored, and the principles of reform, which gained so signal a victory a year ago, must be reaffirmed. To accomplish this we need the votes of every man who values his liberty, honors his country, and loves his home. Split tickets and shots fired in the air after "academic theories" will not answer. The theories will suffer no harm, but the recoil of the weapon may lay low or retard for years the steady forward march of reform which is now under way and which will prove victorious in the end.

Another election is at hand, and Tammany again gathers herself together to strike at the liberties of the people. She knows that in the work of reform these dead laws could not be enforced without creating anger and resentment among thousands who had consciously, or unconsciously, in the past been violators of such laws, all of which she had permitted, and for the enforcement of which she cared nothing so long as passive submission to her unholy demands was complied with. She found that the Sunday liquor law, a law created by a Democratic Legislature at her demand, made not for the protection of the saloon or of the people at large, but solely for the greater opportunity to extort blackmail as a price through which such law might be violated, has been turned upon herself and upon her natural allies; and so Tammany howls that the rights of the people are denied to them and their liberty is in danger, because, forsooth, they cannot get their beer and their beer through half-closed doors, the right to open which had been bought at her own price; when every man knows, or ought to know, that only through the continuance in power of those who have the best interests of the public at heart can these laws be amended so as to be just in their provisions and satisfactory alike to the community at large and to the rights of the individual citizen.

Day of Recreation for Citizens.

Something must be done to give the mass of our working population a day of recreation and of amusement after the week of toil, in which their wives and children shall have full share, and from which the curse of the American bar shall be as far as possible removed—a day which shall not sacrifice their sense of duty and of love for the Lord who gave them, but permit of social intercourse where sobriety shall be the rule and drunkenness the rare exception. Such a day is in keeping with the very essence and spirit of religion, and justice demands it, humanity requires it, and the reign of good government will enforce it.

In whose hands will you trust the guardianship of your rights under the law and the Constitution of your country? To those who created this law and use it for their foul purposes? To those who have grown fat at the public crib, on spoils wrung from a long-suffering people, and whose very name is a stench in the nostrils of the whole civilized world? Or to those of whom you form a part, who are striving to purify your Government and to establish it upon a basis worthy of your support, consistent with the dignity of our Commonwealth and in harmony with the true welfare of our humble citizens? This is the whole question your are called upon to answer, and you must answer it for yourselves in the court of conscience, as God is your judge—not man—therefore, "choose you this day whom you will serve."

Men of New-York, this day we are once again brought face to face with an issue, the most important and the most vital that can engage the attention of the world, and it is this: Shall purity and order and honesty and truth control the destiny of the race and form the basis of all government by the people and for the people, or are our Republican institutions a delusion, a snare, and a fanure, because they cannot successfully withstand the assaults which are ever being made upon them by the dishonest and lawless class, who, through the right to a free ballot, are given great opportunities to cajole and deceive the ignorant, the indifferent, and the uninformed?

Upon you, therefore, in this contest rests the grave responsibility of determining how and where you will stand. Shall it be for the right or for the wrong? The votes you cast will give the solemn answer.

Joseph H. Choate.

The next speaker was Joseph H. Choate. He said that he intended next Tuesday to cast his fortieth successive vote against Tammany Hall. He referred humorously to the Good Government Club young men who he said, were running a ticket in the interests of Tammany Hall. At this juncture Mayor Strong appeared on the platform. He was loudly applauded, and then Mr. Choate continued:

We have been fighting Tammany all these forty years, and once every few years Republicans and citizens who have yearned for honest government have united, and every time they have won, and it has never once been a Republican victory. I am ashamed of Republican voters who, say last year's triumph, which is assured, and this year's triumph, which I believe is equally sure, is going to be a Republican triumph.

Well, now it is the same old Tammany Hall. I think I have recognized it for forty years. It changes its head, sometimes it changes its tail, more frequently it changes its catchwords, but still it is the same old tiger.

What have we gained so far by our war against Tammany? Having answered that, we shall ask whether the people of this city, who, by a majority of 41,000, put Mayor Strong in office last November, whether they are ready to go back to the horrors we were rescued from. Mayor Strong came into office, and it is not too much to say that every department of the city government was reeking with corruption. Legislation gave him power to cut off heads. He proceeded to wield the axe. For every head he cut off, he put in office a new man, and we are satisfied with his work in that direction.

Commissioner Roosevelt has done his duty. No one suggests that he is not honest. No one suggests that he is afraid of anybody. Tammany word for it, those who criticise him and say they hate him, admire him more than we do. They have got one point on him, and that is—he shows his teeth. He is the kind of man we want. Every man under his command is afraid of him. The saloon keepers leave their places, lock up their side doors, and go to church.

Seth Low's Address.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Choate's address, Seth Low was introduced. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: The issue at stake in the City of New-York in the present election can be very plainly stated, and to me it seems as grave an issue as ever confronted the city. I utterly fail to comprehend how any one can be indifferent about it, or uncertain as to how he ought to vote, or how any friends of good government can have felt themselves justified in confusing the issue. The situation is not so dramatic as last year, but the issue to be determined is the same.

A year ago Tammany was defeated at the polls by an aroused and an indignant people. This year Tammany is taking an appeal against the rightfulness of that judgment. It is doing so both explicitly and implicitly. Explicitly, in that it has placed in nomination two of the candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court who were rejected by the city a year ago, and implicitly, because neither by word nor by deed has Tammany Hall admitted that its overthrow of last year was deserved. You have only to examine the Tammany nominations at large in order to perceive that Tammany's attitude to-day is a reflection of Tweed's old question, "What are you going to do about it?" It is, in substance, an appeal from the decision of the people made a year ago. Now, what were the counts of the indictment upon which Tammany was found guilty last year? Well, first of all, and because it is fundamental, I call your attention to the fact that Tammany is in no sense a representative organization.

The recent resignation of Mr. Edward Bell from the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall is unimpeachable testimony from the inside that this charge is as true to-day as it ever was. While the nominations bear the name of Tammany Hall, the people of the city really are asked to put into office a body of men forced upon that organization by the will of one man. Again, the nominal leader of Tammany Hall is an adventurer from Buffalo. Does any man believe, can any man believe, if this election helps to restore Tammany's waning prestige, that this man's influence at the head of Tammany Hall will make itself felt in the interest of efficient, upright Government? Any citizen who does not believe that, in my judgment, makes a fatal mistake by casting a vote that either directly or indirectly will add to Tammany's prestige. You have only to read the extracts form the minutes of the Dock Department under Tammany to perceive how even laborers under their system were obliged to have the recommendation of some Tammany magnate in order to get employment in the department, and that such a recommendation sufficed to secure appointment for scandalously unfit men. A more complete and illuminating revelation of Tammany methods was never made.

Under Tammany's Misrule.

Every well-informed citizen believes that the same methods applied to every department of the City Government under Tammany rule, and not to the Dock Department only. If Tammany is successful this year, every man knows that the consequences will be an immense increase of the prestige and influence of the leaders of Tammany. Are you prepared, as a result of this election, to strengthen the hands of the present leadership of Tammany Hall? Are you prepared, after having put an end to this vicious system of favoritism a year ago, to say by your votes this year that then you were mistaken, and that you now want this system back? There is absolutely no escape from the issue. Those who want that sort of government should vote for Tammany Hall. Those who do not want it restored should vote and work for the fusion ticket.

A year ago the city undoubtedly was shaken to its centre by the disgraceful revelations made through the investigation of the Police Department. As a result of your victory last year, City Magistrates of whom we need not be ashamed have taken the place of a police court bench which made the name of "justice" to the poor and the weak of the city a stench in the nostrils. In place of a police force which a year ago was enriching itself by sharing in the profits of vice and by levying indiscriminate blackmail, we have now a Police Department that is attacked indeed, but attacked only as an incident of its vigorous administration of a single law.

I risk nothing in saying that if the present Police Commissioners had compelled only the poor and the weak to obey the law there would have been far less outcery, but because the law has been vigorously enforced against the strong and weak alike we have a side issue to contend with which springs in reality out of the character of the law more than out of either the fact or the manner of its enforcement. Nevertheless, I repeat my question: Are the people of the city prepared to vote this year that they were mistaken when they put an end to Tammany police courts and the Tammany administration of the Police Department?

Gentlemen, I ask you to think for a moment what it means to have a government by favoritism instead of a government of law. Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that "her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her power; both angels and men, and creatures of what sort soever, though each in different form and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy." That is the function of law as it has been eloquently portrayed. It is the characteristic of Anglo-Saxon freedom that it is freedom under and by virtue of the protection of the law.

The issue to-day, then, is briefly this: Will you allow Tammany's appeal? Will you say this year that New-York was mistaken a year ago when in its wrath it condemned Tammany to overthrow? Will you do that you can to plunge the city on the more hopeful course upon which it has entered, or will you, through your divisions, permit the prestige of Tammany to be partially restored? I repeat, again, that neither by word nor deed has Tammany in the interval admitted that its defeat last year was a deserved overthrow. That, then, is the issue of this campaign, and the only issue. I hope that the friends of good government, disregarding all temptation to mix up other issues in this campaign, will cast their vote in resistless numbers for the fusion ticket.

The Resolutions Adopted.

When Mr. Low had finished speaking the Secretary read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The constantly increasing growth of municipalities in the United States renders it certain that early in the next century a majority of voters will reside in cities, and will inevitably determine the character and control the destiny of the Republic, so that if the cities are corrupt the State and Federal Government will be corrupt also; and

Whereas, The question of the purity and intelligence of municipal governments is among the most serious and far-reaching that can possibly engage the attention of all statesmen and patriotic citizens, because upon the solution of this problem depends not only the dignity, credit, and commercial prosperity of the State and Nation, but also the honor, health, and welfare of our homes; and

Whereas, Tammany Hall for many years had possession of all the avenues of the government of this city, and controlled its purse and power of taxation; and

Whereas, It has been demonstrated that Tammany, while in power, was in partnership with all the crimes which flourish in a great city; that it sent its agents and promoters into our halls of legislation; that it exacted tribute from the rich, and persecuted and blackmailed the poor, defenseless, and degraded; that it corrupted courts of justice and continually violated all laws for the sake of public and private plunder and to enrich its leaders; therefore,

Resolved—First, That a return to power on the part of Tammany Hall would involve a degree of moral degradation to which self-respecting citizens cannot and will not submit.

Resolved—Second, That we earnestly invite all good citizens to merge minor differences and to unite in a triumphant effort in the coming election to sustain and perpetuate the reforms inaugurated last Fall, to the end that Tammany and all its villainies may be forever cast down.

Resolved—Third, That in our view the sanctity of Sunday should be maintained through rest from unnecessary labor, while at the same time due regard should be paid to the sentiments of that large part of our community who desire on that day to enjoy some orderly and harmless recreation.

Resolved—Fourth, That we strongly favor such modification of existing laws as will prevent blackmail, partiality, and oppression, and will enable this city to determine for itself, by popular vote, whether the sale of beverages, food, and the other necessaries shall be permitted on Sunday during such hours and under such restrictions as will not interfere with religious observance.

Carl Schurz's Address.

Carl Schurz, the first speaker, after the resolutions had been adopted, said:

I speak in behalf of the Germans. I am one of them, and I am an American citizen. I have been for forty years. I am proud of my German blood, and I think that the speaker this evening made a slip of the tongue when he said that all those who would not vote the fusion ticket did not belong here. Everybody belongs here who believes in the law.

I, too, like a glass of beer on Sunday, but if purchased at the price of a victory of Tammany Hall, I know it would scorch my lips. I addressed a large audience of Germans to-night, and told them the fusion ticket favored a change in the excise law, and they could vote it in that belief, and I think I am right.

Now, as to the Good Government men. I do not believe in calling them misguided youths. When youth and manhood are enlisted in the cause of good government, it is bound to succeed. Last year they did more for the victory than anybody else.

I am still a Good Government man. The difference is that I recognize the duty before me. Two things I have learned in the reform movements of the past forty years. One is to take things step by step, the other not to despise the opinions of those who differ with us slightly. I do not believe it a sin to grant small concessions for the great public good. As an evidence of this, note Abraham Lincoln and his treatment of all parties to unite them for the emancipation of the slaves. He knew how to gather in the stragglers and unite them. If the old Abolitionists would have had the management of the war, their tempers would not have allowed them to unite all forces and the Union would not have been saved.

Why cannot the Good Government Clubs learn a lesson from this?

Another false theory of theirs is that if they cannot kill both bosses they had better not kill any. This is foolish on its face. Why not use the forces of one boss to knock out the brains of the other? Will the remaining one have more power? No. Because the greatest power of the bosses lies in playing into one another's hands.

If there is only one, this thing is up. The final blow to Tammany is to be a fatal blow to all vicious politics. I tell the Good Government Clubs that if Tammany wins in this election it means a reinstatement of all her prestige and power.

The election will be close. A vote cast or withheld may turn the scale. If they defeat the fusion ticket, it is true that they keep intact in their bosoms the non-partisan principle, but they give the city Tammany Hall. As for myself, I feel myself justified in picking up every stone in the street to use against our common enemy.

Wheeler H. Peckham.

Wheeler H. Peckham was the next speaker. He said that he, too, as well as Mr. Choate, had voted against Tammany Hall for thirty years. Tammany, he said, was an organization formed for public plunder. He did not agree with Mr. Carter, that the offices to be voted for this year were insignificant, for, if Tammany won, each of the Judges would have to bow as of old to the wishes of the Hall.

He had heard that there was the greatest apathy among all classes of east siders and residents of Fifth Avenue over the present election. He felt humiliated if it were true. The Fifth Avenue people, he said, could buy off the powers if Tammany won, but the poor must either vote or suffer. He defended the Good Government Clubs, saying they were rebuffed when they approached the Republicans as to a fusion. They had now, however, shown their usefulness and their work was done. He believed the great mass would vote for fusion.

At this point a card from Gen. Collis was handed him, saying that while never before, so far as anybody knows, had there been a failure to collect percentages of each public official's salary, not one dime had been collected this year from any public official.

In conclusion, Mr. Peckham said that he had just been informed that owing to the public competition this year in making asphalt pavements, enough money had been saved to pay the salary of every official in the Public Works Department.

Mayor William L. Strong.

Though Mr. Peckham's was the last speech on the programme, there was such vociferous calls for Mayor Strong that he finally came forward and gave one of his characteristic talks, which pleased the audience more than anything during the evening.

The Mayor said he had listened to good talks from the most brilliant men in New-York. He did not like, however, Mr. Peckham's insinuation about the apathy on the east side. The Mayor said:

I tell you the east side boys are doing their duty. I have just come from Irving Hall, in a district where heretofore two-thirds voted for the Tiger. Not one of them to-night will vote for him this year. Such enthusiasm was there as you could not imagine here. Every man had his coat off to fight.

The gentlemen on Murray Hill and in Fifth Avenue should go to the east side to see who is doing his duty. I'll tell you where the apathy is. It is right here on this platform. These men who live about here and about the Union Club and leave the east side boys to do the work while they sport on election day. The east side is alive. They intend to down the Tiger, as they did last year. There is greater enthusiasm there than ever before.

They are going to be the savers of New-York instead of the people in Murray Hill and in Fifth Avenue.

Now a word about the Board of Estimate. They have asked this year for $45,000,000, as against $35,000,000 last year. But in looking over the figures of 1894 I find that there was an increase of $2,000,000 from the provisional assessment to the final assessment. Now we are asking more, but there is to be no juggling of figures.

The Mayor referred to the lack of accommodation in almshouses and insane pavilions on the islands, and said that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had asked for $500,000 or $600,000 more, so as to be able to spend $1,750,000 in building houses, whereas, if $75,000 per annum for the last five years had been granted them for this purpose, it would not have been needed, as the 1,000 people on our different islands could have been adequately cared for.

Mayor Strong said the School Commissioners had asked for $700,000 more, so as to find room for the 50,000 children who are now without any education through lack of accommodation.

"The tax rate last year," the Mayor concluded, "was $1.79. In 1895, the first year of the reform administration, it was $1.91, but was the cheaper rate true economy? No; it was to the detriment of our schools, police stations, almshouses, and the insane asylums, which are the most disgraceful in any city in the civilized world."

RESCUED FROM A BURNING HOTEL

Policemen and Firemen Do Brave Work at the Old Erie—Men Carried Out Unconscious.

Several persons had narrow escapes during a fire last night in the old Erie Hotel, Chambers, Reade, and West Streets. Mrs. Buxton, the wife of the lessee, saw the smoke about 8 o'clock, and called from a window to a policeman, who sounded an alarm. Followed by another policeman, he climbed up to aid the woman, who was holding her baby in her arms. The child was carried down, and the mother helped to a shed roof.

By this time a dozen men were at the windows of the upper floors calling for help. A young son of Mr. Buxton was lowered by a rope, which slipped, but the boy was caught in the arms of a man in the crowd.

On the sixth floor Policeman Hinch found a lodger named Ferris unconscious from the smoke. The policeman broke in the door and carried the man down with one arm.

A similar feat was performed by Policeman Harrier, who found James Cleary on the sixth floor.

Fireman MacArthur was unable to arouse James Connell, who roomed on the fourth floor, and was forced to carry the half-clad, unconscious man down the fire escape to safety.

The building, which is owned by the Rhinelander estate, was damaged about $1,500, and Mr. Buxton's loss will probably be $3,000. A saloon on the ground floor, kept by Edward W. Dolphin, and the office of L. Fontain, a produce dealer, also suffered, chiefly from water.

INCENDIARY FIRES AT WILLIAMSPORT

Heavy Losses in Several Lumber Yards —A Young Man Arrested.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 30.—A. H. Gilroy, one of the best known young men in the city, was arrested to-day. It is thought that he is responsible for several lumber fires which occurred here this morning.

Four incendiary fires early this morning caused a total loss of about $10,000. At the Raddix Mill there were two fires, and 100,000 feet of pine and hemlock were destroyed, entailing a loss of $1,500. About $600 will cover the loss of many thousand bundles of lath in the Strong, Deemer & Co. yard. The fire at the Mahaffrey & Co. kindling-wood factory was the fiercest. Over four acres of bundled wood was consumed. The loss at this yard is about $8,000, with no insurance.

Lieut. William J. Galbraith.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—William John Galbraith has been commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Separate Company of Troy.

Mr. Galbraith is an Assistant Second Lieutenant, being the first one so commissioned under the admendment providing therefor to the military code late last Winter. The Captain of a separate company may nominate, but the brigade commander has to approve the candidate. Mr. Galbraith was the second candidate so named under this amendment, the first one failing to pass the required examination.

The Aiken Barns Burned.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—The barns of the Aiken estate, one mile east of Greenbush, burned today. Two horses perished; loss, $10,000.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

COLLEGE HAZERS PROMPTLY DEALT WITH

But Still Liable to be Arraigned in a Criminal Court.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Oct. 30.—Two students have been expelled from the State College and fourteen indefinitely suspended for hazing, and, in addition, most of them, or may be all of them, may yet get into the criminal courts before the affair is entirely at an end.

As is usual at the opening of each college year, the higher men undertook to initiate the freshmen (and there were a great many of them this year) in the usual way by giving each one a good hazing. For several weeks all went along without a jar. The old students were having their fun at the expense of the new men, and, though the college authorities attempted to suppress it, they were never able to find out who the participants were.

Among the freshmen were two brothers, who had taken room and board in the family of Daniel Shivery, in the village near the college. Try as they might, the students were unable to catch these two to give them the proper initiation. And thus matters stood for some time, until one night recently, when a large crowd of the higher classmen got together and surrounded the house of Mr. Shivery and demanded the surrender into their hands of the two young men. The demand was refused, whereupon the crowd opened fire with one of the college cannon they had surreptitiously taken with them, and which had been loaded for the occasion with stones, old tomato cans, and almost all kinds of missiles. Windows were broken, furniture inside of the house was badly demolished, and the outside of the house was so defaced and besmirched, that it was almost impossible to tell its original color. Two shots were fired, by which time all the inmates of the house were pretty badly frightened, except Mr. Shivery and one of the students. They were equal to the emergency. Each of them hastily seized a double-barreled shotgun and sallied forth into the crowd, demanding their immediate withdrawal under threats of being fired into if they refused. Acting with discretion, the crowd began to withdraw, attempting to take with them the cannon, but the owner of the property ordered them to leave that, and they had no other recourse. The cannon Mr. Shivery held as a ransom until his loss and damage may be made good.

The names of the students taking part in this night's work were known and reported to the Faculty. They were at once taken in hand by the college authorities and two of the number, the ringleaders, were expelled, and under such a cloud that they will be unable to enter any other college in the United States. Fourteen others were suspended indefinitely.

When this was done it was thought that it might be the end of it, but it seems that it is not to be. Mr. Shivery, not yet being reimbursed for the damage to his property, came to Bellefonte and consulted an attorney, with the result that he was informed that he had a very strong case against the young men in the criminal courts. He decided, however, to give the men a chance to settle, and the participants have been notified that if they will pay all costs accumulated so far, repair the damage to the house, and in the aggregate pay a fine of $1,000, the matter will be allowed to drop; if they fail to do this they will likely all be arrested and tried at the coming term of the November court in this place.

The affair is greatly deplored by the friends of the college hereabout, but there is one redeeming feature in it, and that is the prompt and summary manner in which the college authorities dealt with the guilty parties, thus positively emphasizing to all students that in the future hazing as a means of initiating the new men at the State College was to be strictly a thing of the past, and would not be tolerated under any conditions at the present.

WILDCAT FUR JUST FLEW

But It Was Even Up Between the Quarry and the Hunters and Dogs.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Harry Cromwell, George Lamoreaux, and William Wise, while out hunting yesterday in Posket's Woods, near Schunnemuk, were attacked by wildcats and barely escaped with their lives.

Over a dozen wildcats were concealed in a marsh, and the dogs gave chase. One old fellow turned on his pursuers and clawed the eyes out of Cromwell's dog. The cats were hunted to Pine Hill, and the sportsmen were prepared for a grand wind-up to their day's fun.

The cats had a good start of the huntsmen, but their rendezvous was known, and Cromwell swore he would have revenge for the loss of his dog. At the foot of the hill were several acres of swampy woodland. Into this Cromwell and his friends plunged. They had not gone many yards before the wildcats sprang out in front of them.

Cromwell hit one with a club and it immediately showed fight. With a shrill scream it turned upon its pursuer and tried to claw him. The other cats came to their companion's assistance, and for more than five minutes fur flew in every direction. The dogs now joined in the fight, and the cats beat a hasty retreat. Cromwell and his friends thought they had enough for one day and went home.

The mountains near Highland Mills are full of wildcats.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Macbeth—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
GARDEN—Rip Van Winkle—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Charley's Aunt—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Fleur-de-Lis—8:10.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Grossstadtluft—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:30; 8:30 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.
TONY PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.

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A $170,000 Fire at Springfield, Ohio.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 8 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	55	36	41
6 A. M.	54	36	38
9 A. M.	54	37	41
12 M.	55	41	44
4 P. M.	54	43	46
6 P. M.	54	43	45
9 P. M.	53	43	44
12 P. M.	54	41	43

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....42.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....54.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....52.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, with Increasing Cloudiness.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PICK OF THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates and the cause of the Democracy in this State demand the loyal support of every member of the party. The nominees are worthy of the public trusts to which a majority vote will call them. They are the superiors in substance and standing of their opponents, whom the Republicans hold in such slight respect that they did not accord them the dignity of individual nominations at Saratoga, but put them up in a lump. Rarely has either party offered to the electors a stronger ticket for State officers than that headed by Gen. KING. The cause these candidates represent is the cause of the Democratic Party, now visibly regaining, through the beneficent results of its National policies, the confidence forfeited in 1893 and 1894 by the mistakes of some of its leaders. "For the first time since the war," said Mr. WHITNEY a few months ago, "the Democratic Party has a record to stand on. It has done something." That record gives it strength and votes in every State this Fall. If the record is to be sustained and continued in further achievements that will promote the prosperity of the people, the Presidency must be won again and the Congress regained next year. To carry New-York this Fall is to take the most important outpost on the skirmish line of the battle of 1896. The party is united, unbossed, and local faction fights have multiplied and made more emphatic professions of loyalty to the State ticket. The ticket will be elected if it is everywhere honestly supported.

We have repeatedly given solid reasons why every Democratic candidate for the Senate and Assembly should get the full vote of his party in the district. The Senate to be elected next Tuesday will take part in the election of a United States Senator in 1897. However lightly party ties may rest upon the intelligent voter, he cannot fail to regard a Senatorship as of the essence of party government, and on that ground alone the State Senatorial contest must appeal strongly to every Democrat of conviction. But it happens that not to vote for a Democrat is to vote for the Republican Beelzebub, for a boss whom all the good men of his party have for ten years vainly striven to throw off, and whose control of the next Legislature, if it be Republican, will be absolute. Democrats and decent Republicans alike ought to desire a Democratic majority in both houses, if only to thwart PLATT. A Democratic majority there must be if honest and intelligent treatment of the excise question is to be secured. A Republican Legislature will be dominated in caucus by the Republican rural opposition to home rule for cities and by the Herkimer view of Sunday opening. It will perpetuate the side-door Sunday, the old, blind, unintelligent, yes, the irreligious and Sabbath-desecrating treatment of a question that serious and sincere men like President SETH LOW and Mr. DORMAN B. EATON believe should now come up for revision, based on a better understanding of public morality and the rights and the welfare of the people. The only hope of a home-rule and local-option settlement of the excise question lies in the election of a Democratic Legislature. We believe that Gov. MORTON, who is a man of broad and liberal mind, would not bar the way to a wise determination of the issue proposed by a Democratic Legislature.

So far in the path of duty to himself, his party, and the community the Democratic voter will be unvexed by doubt. If it be somewhat less easy to see the right path in the thicket of local complications, still we feel sure that simple general principles and a study of the individual merits of candidates will guide the voter aright. First of all, it is the duty of every good Democrat and every good citizen to vote against the distinct representatives of the Tammany power. That power, in the hands that now wield it, is as harmful to the Democratic Party as it is, or has been, to the City Government. Fusion should have given the opportunity to unite against it worthily and solidly all those who distrust and detest its present leaders, but although weakness on the one side and wickedness on the other deprived the anti-Tammany ticket of the right to call itself either a non-partisan or a good government ticket, yet by wise selection the voter can make up for himself a ticket that will be in all respects a wholesome one to vote, while it will have some points of unusual excellence.

THE TIMES advises its Democratic readers to vote against the Tammany candidates for County Clerk and Register. PURROY stands for everything that is characteristically and incurably bad in Tammany, and SOHMER, while he is a respectable business man, cannot be counted on to resist any demands of the leaders of the Hall. HAMILTON, the Republican candidate for County Clerk, is a Platt man, and Mr. LAUTERBACH, with brutal candor, admitted that he was put up to make use of the office for the Republican Party. But he is not PURROY. Mr. KEATING, the Fusion candidate for Register, is an experienced and trusted man of affairs. In respect to the Judgeships, it is safer to be guided by sober thought and careful inquiry than by popular outcry on either one side or the other. We think Mr. TRUAX of the Tammany ticket should be elected to the Supreme Court bench for the very good reasons that he has had fourteen years' experience, that he was all the time growing in knowledge and competence, and that he commands the confidence and the respect of the community. Judges who have served acceptably ought to be re-elected. Mr. TRUAX is not a Tammany man, although the organization has been friendly to him. Mr. CHARLES C. BEAMAN of the Fusion ticket ought by all means to be elected. He is admirably qualified for judicial office and would honor the bench. It remains to make choice for the third Judgeship. There are four remaining candidates—FREDERICK SMYTH and CHARLES F. MACLEAN, Tammany, and ERNEST HALL and MYER S. ISAACS, both Fusion Republican. Without intending any disrespect of Mr. ISAACS, we must count him out on a peremptory challenge; and Mr. MACLEAN, who is not only a very able man but a man of the world as well, will pardon us if we take exception to the unseemly manner in which the honor of a judicial nomination fell to him. We count him out, too. FREDERICK SMYTH is very able, perfectly upright, a strong partisan, but quite incapable of being swayed by party in the performance of his judicial duty; and he has had an experience as Recorder that proves him to be one of the soundest criminal court Judges in the country. But by reason of age he could serve in the Supreme Court but a few years. He wrote a most astonishing letter indorsing PADDY DIVER, and in accepting his nomination from Tammany last year he protested his loyal devotion to that organization in terms that shocked the community. Mr. ERNEST HALL of the Fusion ticket is a Republican and a lawyer of fair abilities, who has had considerable experience in referee cases, and of whom his friends speak well. Do his rather negative merits outweigh the very positive ones of Mr. SMYTH, after deducting his conspicuous demerits? To the voter who is quite unable to solve this problem there remains the refuge of a vote for Mr. HAMILTON ODELL, the very excellent candidate of the Good Government Clubs.

For Judges of the Court of General Sessions there should be no hesitation in voting for Judge ALLISON of the fusion ticket, upon whom the honor of an appointment to this bench was very worthily bestowed by Gov. MORTON, and for JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER of the Democratic ticket. Mr. NEWBURGER has served with credit as a City Court Judge. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK is already Chief Justice of the City Court. He is renominated by Tammany and ought to be re-elected. Of the other two Judgeships of the City Court, one is for the full term and one for the two years' term. For the latter Mr. EDWARD F. O'DWYER, nominated by Tammany, is, in our judgment, better fitted by his active and successful legal experience than Mr. SHERMAN EVARTS of the fusion ticket. For the full term Mr. SCHUCHMAN, nominated by Tammany, and Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, a State Democracy district leader, are the candidates, and Mr. SCHUCHMAN is the better equipped of the two. This completes the ticket, except CUMMINGS for Congress in the Tenth District, for whom every Democrat should vote.

NOT IN THE LEAST DIFFICULT.

It is still a common remark that while the new ballot makes "straight" voting very easy, it makes voting a "mixed ticket" difficult. It is only a relative matter, and, in point of fact, voting any kind of a mixed ticket is not in the least difficult for any one who can read names printed in the English language. For any one else there is no way of making it easy to vote a mixed ticket except letting some one else do it for him.

All that is needed in the use of the new ballot is a little, a very little, care, to enable any one to vote for any combination of candidates that may suit him, and people should get rid of the depressing idea that it is going to be a complicated or difficult matter to vote anything but a straight ticket. To vote a straight ticket it will only be necessary to put a cross mark in the form of the letter X in the circle at the top of the column and under the emblem of the voter's party. That is certainly very easy. Perhaps it is too easy, and it may be that it ought to be just as easy to mix a ticket from all the names on the ballot as to vote one "straight."

But all that one has to do in order to vote for candidates for any of the offices to be filled whose names are on other tickets than that which he votes as a whole is, after putting his cross in the circle at the top of the column of his choice, to put it before the names of each of the candidates on other tickets for whom he wishes to vote. Then his vote will count for these instead of the candidates for the same offices on the ticket marked as a whole. Nothing could be easier than this, and nothing but a degree of indifference or of laziness that ought to disfranchise any grown man can hinder a voter from casting exactly the ballot he prefers.

There is one very slight complication caused by the fact that three entirely new Judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen this year under the amended Constitution, and therefore three men must be elected to "the same office." This makes it necessary for the citizen who wishes to vote for one or more candidates for Supreme Court Justice whose names are not on the ticket which he marks in the circle at the top to put the mark before the name of each of those for whom he does vote. In other words, to mix his vote for these Judges, he must designate each of the three candidates of his choice by putting the cross at the left of each of the three names. It requires a very slight mental effort to comprehend this, and before election day there will be plenty of sample ballots and fac similes to illustrate the process.

It is a disgraceful assumption that people of intelligence enough to have any choice, especially any choice independent of their party nominations, will not take the slight trouble necessary to express that choice with this extremely simple ballot. There will be gratuitous instruction enough in the next five days, and every citizen whose mind is in the least hazy or uncertain on the subject should avail himself of it and communicate it to others as opportunity offers. Voting is made easier and more certain than ever before, but it still requires a live man to do it. It is not intended for wooden images.

THE LATEST LYNCHING.

The horrible story of the burning alive of a negro in Texas reads like a description of the work of a band of savages, and such in truth it is. It has not all the revolting details of a similar performance some months ago in the same State, but it is scarcely less repulsive. Every one of the assemblage of men and women and children who came, some of them from considerable distances, to see a human creature put to death by torture was degraded and imbruted by the spectacle. Yet this spectacle was prepared and furnished by the most respectable and eminent citizens of the place in which it occurred.

It is very gratifying to observe that representative Southern men are becoming ashamed of the practice of murder by mobs, and are trying to put an end to it. The Governor of Georgia, in his last message, deplores the fact that during his administration there have been five lynchings in that State "for the usual crime," though there has not been one for any other. He makes the excuses with which we are familiar, and which we have to admit are not without foundation—the exceptional condition of communities of whites mixed and often outnumbered by blacks removed but one or two generations from African savagery. He does not make the obvious suggestion that it would be well to make "the usual crime" capital. He does say that the practice of lynching "sacrifices the good name of our State in the eyes of the civilized world," and that it "creates a spirit of lawlessness" and increases the very crime it is employed to suppress. He suggests that the Governor should be empowered to remove from office every officer who permits a prisoner to be taken from his custody by a mob, and that the survivors of any person lynched shall have the right to recover damages from the county in which the lynching occurred. It is possible that laws embodying these suggestions might do good, though it is unlikely that a white Georgian jury would award damages that amounted to anything, except in cases in which the innocence of the man lynched was posthumously proved. It is really only by a process of popular education that the reproach of lawlessness can be removed from the South; and the main value of Gov. ATKINSON's message is the evidence it gives that this process has begun.

NO CHURCH INTERFERENCE.

If the First Presidency of the Mormon Church undertook to carry out bad political and commercial bargains, made by its members with corrupt political jobbers and "leaders" of the Republican Party, the bargains involving the exercise by the Mormon Church dignitaries in Utah of their ecclesiastical power to constrain Mormons who would naturally be Democrats to vote against Democratic candidates, it may turn out on Nov. 5 that the Church has provoked a conflict out of which it must eventually emerge with great loss of authority and prestige.

The readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES have been informed of the indignation, profound and widespread, created in Utah by the speeches made in a priesthood meeting by Presidents GEORGE Q. CANNON and JOSEPH E. SMITH censuring Mormons for accepting Democratic nomination. These speeches were circulated to the detriment of those candidates without prompt, candid, and satisfactory repudiation of them by the Church authorities who uttered the condemnation, thus permitting it to be understood that the power of the Church was to be exerted in behalf of the Republican ticket.

It is not to be wondered at that the first impulse of the Utah Democrats, as soon as the attitude of the First Presidency became known, was to withdraw all Democratic candidates for office, to disband as an organization, and to devote every effort to defeating the Constitution, upon the approval of which depends the admission of Utah as a State. But a spark had been struck that soon kindled into a flame. Deep as is the attachment of the Mormons for their Church; profoundly loyal, sometimes, perhaps, excessively so, to the injunctions and admonitions of its ecclesiastical authorities, as the Mormons have been, they have seen too many recent efforts of Mormon dignitaries to help the Republican Party to submit without protest to Church interference contrived to injure the Democratic Party.

The Democratic State Convention that had nominated State officers at Ogden on Sept. 5 was reconvened at Salt Lake City on Oct. 22. It appears to have been a much more interesting and interested assemblage than the earlier gathering of the same delegates. From every county came a ringing defiance of Church dictation, hot and vigorous repudiation of Church assumption of the right to direct or control the political action of its members, and assurances of the determination of the people to fight to a finish the issue of non-intervention by the Church in political affairs.

Instead of agreeing to withdraw the candidates menaced with the disapproval and opposition of the Mormon Church officers, those candidates and all others chosen in September were approved. The suggestions of a few men that Statehood with either political party in the lead would still be Statehood with Mormon domination were disregarded. In a long address to the people, reviewing the incidents in the treacherous and slimy course of CANNON and SMITH in attempting to dispose of the vote of Utah to a party that had made tempting offers to its mercenary and corrupt dignitaries, the Democrats appealed to the voters of Utah to support the Constitution, to secure the Statehood that had been offered to the Territory by a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President, and to trust to the love of liberty cherished by every American citizen to resent and repudiate Church control of the ballot.

A response to this appeal was to be heard in Utah yesterday, for the convention requested that on Oct. 30, in every city and hamlet of the Territory, the people in mass meeting should have the address read to them and be afforded opportunity to discuss the new declaration of independence.

The Democrats of Utah are not so confident of success in the coming election as they were before the Church conspiracy to defeat them was uncovered. But they have taken the challenge thrown down by the men who happen to be in control in the Mormon hierarchy. It will be matter for regret if the sale of Utah by CANNON and SMITH shall be ratified by a majority vote, but the cause for which the Democrats are contending is as sure of eventual success as are the members of the First Presidency of the deserved and lasting execration of the good people of Utah.

THE SALOON IN POLITICS.

In his very cogent address Tuesday evening President Low showed with perfect clearness that discretion as to the liquor business, such as is lodged with the Excise Commissioners, is bound to be abused. He declared that it was practically impossible that men whose conduct of their office, within the terms of the law, must strongly affect the profits of a business involving millions of money should not be exposed to extraordinary influences, temptations, and threats, and that in large cities they could not be relied on steadily and permanently to act with impartiality. This, he declared, was the real reason why the present excise law had failed entirely to accomplish its two main objects—to keep the number of saloons within moderate limits and to confine saloon licenses to men of decent character who will observe the restrictions of the law.

On the same day Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD, one of the most careful and intelligent observers of municipal affairs, announced his opinion that the excise law, in regard to one of its most essential provisions—the prohibition of sales on Sunday—could not permanently be enforced with any certainty and completeness in Brooklyn—and it would, of course, be still more difficult in New-York. These two statements from men of such ability and authority bring out very clearly the most important elements in what is known as the excise question. Mr. SHEPARD is undoubtedly correct in his opinion that the Sunday closing cannot in the long run, with changing administrations, be strictly enforced. Mr. Low is clearly right in his opinion that a considerable discretion as to enforcing the law is bound to be abused. Mr. SHEPARD, in giving his general adherence to what is known as the Brooklyn or side-door policy, ignored the obvious danger which Mr. Low pointed out, and which is as great whether discretion be legally lodged with an Excise Board or be illegally assumed by a Police Commission. However it is regarded, a law of this sort, depending on the will of certain officers, unless it be backed—as the excise law is not—by a strong public sentiment, is bound to be violated through the weakness or corruption of these officers.

Both Messrs. Low and SHEPARD are convinced that the dangerous question can be taken out of politics only by giving such effect to the sentiment of each community as will secure support for the law. As to the details, they differ. As to the general principle, they and most intelligent men agree. Undoubtedly the saloon can be driven from politics only when no officer or body of officers can give or withhold privileges profitable to the saloon. That is the nub of the excise question, and that can be reached only through legislation, and such legislation cannot be got from a Republican majority bound by their convictions and their pledges to refuse it.

THE LAKES AND WARSHIPS.

Secretary HERBERT's decision that the Detroit Dry Dock Company, although the lowest bidders for two of the new composite gunboats, cannot be allowed to build them at their yards, follows the decision of his predecessor in the case of the Bancroft. It was then held that the treaty of 1817 forbade the construction of a war vessel on the lakes.

It has been reported that the Detroit company, to avoid the treaty difficulty, would be willing to build the hulls at Seattle and the machinery at Detroit. That statement, in turn, has raised the question whether our lake shipbuilders ought to be put to the trouble and cost of sending the naval engines they construct for the Government across to the Pacific coast, there to be installed in hulls, for the sake of a superannuated treaty. Why not rather, it is asked, give that six months' notice which is all the treaty of 1817 requires for its abrogation? Then the Michigan builders would be on an equality with others.

The answer must be what it evidently was five years ago, when the other Michigan firm made the lowest bid on the Naval Academy practice vessel, namely, that it is for the true interest of this country not to abrogate that treaty. It limits the force maintainable both by Great Britain and the United States on the great lakes to one on each side upon Lake Ontario, of not over 100 tons burden, and carrying one eighteen-pound cannon, and to two such vessels on "the upper lakes." Practically, we have in the Michigan, on Lake Erie, a vessel exceeding both the burden and the battery there prescribed. But, that matter apart, our Government considers the agreement as binding, and one of its provisions is that "all other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessel of war shall then be built or armed."

The interest of our country in maintaining this treaty intact, and in scrupulously avoiding even the appearance of infringing upon it, is that we are now relieved from any trouble or expense of defending our enormous lake line with warships. Without that treaty Great Britain could put scores of her smaller craft, such as light gunboats and torpedo boats, into the lakes, by way of the St. Lawrence and her canals. We might, in fact, expect her to put some of them there, should the six months' notice be given. We certainly have no naval craft of any kind to spare for stationing there as a counter force, and very few modern vessels of light enought draught to get there at all. It would be necessary to go to a great expense simply in order to reach the same equilibrium of force that we have now, while there might really then be a smaller sense of security among the lake ports.

This was presumably the reason for the decision in the case of the Bancroft, or, rather, for not giving the six months' notice after that case arose. Secretary HERBERT would perhaps also hold in the pending case of the composite gunboats, not only that the treaty is binding, but that it is for our advantage to maintain its restrictions, as things now are.

THE KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE.

It is fortunate for the people of Kings County that Judge GEORGE B. ABBOTT is the candidate of both the Democratic organizations for the office of Surrogate. This ought, under even ordinary conditions, to secure his election. But apart from any party reasons he should be elected because he is an eminently fit man for the extremely responsible position. We are unacquainted with the Republican candidate, and he very likely is an entirely respectable lawyer, for whom, if his rival were of the same general type, the Republicans could vote without serious danger of mistake. But the Democratic candidate in this instance is not of the same general type by any means.

He has the very great superiority of long experience in the duties of his office and in the practice of the peculiar law that governs his office. He was Public Administrator before he was Surrogate, and he was recognized as a leading practitioner in the law of inheritance before that. His character is unimpeachable; his capacity for the orderly dispatch of business is established, and his care and ripe judgment have been abundantly shown. It would have been sound policy and in accord with excellent precedents in other judicial nominations had the Republicans nominated Judge ABBOTT. Though they did not do so, the voters still have the opportunity to give him the support approaching unanimity which he deserves and which it would be well for the community that he should have.

There seems to be no doubt that the patriot army in Cuba has been reinforced. Almost fifty men from somewhere or other, possibly from America, have landed on the island and enrolled themselves under the standard of revolt. This, of course, will force the royalists to import at least 50,000 more conscripts, and will delay active operations on the part of CAMPOS even longer than the recent thunder shower did. It does seem as if the exterminating would never begin.

If the elevated railroad officials will make a brief calculation they will find that the difference of cost between brightly lighting up their trains with gas and merely making darkness visible with gloomy oil lamps is not so much after all. In truth, the gas plant once in, they would find, as the Broadway cable road has found, that the saving of time and annoyance in lighting the cars would soon counterbalance any additional cost. Another consideration is the emancipation from the noble army of strikers who annually bring in bills at Albany not intended for passage, but for revenue only, against lighting cars by oil. These strikers have to be "seen," of course, and the saving each year in this direction might alone pay the difference in cost.

De Profundis Clamat Caput Mike Kerwini.

Out of the depths of its basket, blood-be
smeared, sawdusty, horrid,
Cries the grim head of Mike Kerwin, crie
as when first—'twas some months ago—
Right through his cervical vertebrae crashed
the dull axe of the Mayor,
"Your fusion I spurn, Mr. Lauterbach. I
abhor and defile your mule ticket,
I oppose it now and forever, till the wide
spread congelation of Hades.
Come over to us, Mr. Lauterbach, to m
and our friend, Mr. Murray,
Leave the Fifty and Fusion to Fairchild
to Charles Stewart Smith, and old
Parkhurst.
We'll plunge the knife deep in their giz
zards, lay them out cold and stiff a
election.
Tiselan Reformers ema dakrua soisi bclessin
Your stout blade shall avenge me, these
Reformers shall catch Hail Columby.'

Manhattan Day at Atlanta.

Mayor Strong yesterday sent invitation to 400 merchants and leading citizens of this city to take part as a Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of Manhattan Day at the Atlanta Exposition, on Nov. 25. A meeting will be held in the Governor's room, in the City Hall, to-day.

FACTORIES VERY ACTIVE

Enjoying Great Prosperity Under the New Tariff Law.

MANY NEW HANDS GIVEN EMPLOYMENT

All Manufacturing Interests in the Vicinity of New-Brunswick Report Increased Demands and Brighter Prospects.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 30.—A number of Republican employers of labor in this city and vicinity, when the Wilson Tariff bill was under discussion, did not hesitate to say that if it was passed their business would be ruined. This was particularly true in the cases of hosiery and handkerchief manufacturers. But all the predictions of the evil effects of the tariff have been disproved, and prosperity, instead of ruin, has been the result of the workings of the law.

There are over 5,000 persons employed in the different industries here, and in many of them wages have been raised. A shirt manufacturer in this city voluntarily raised the wages of his employes 10 per cent., while a South River manufacturer, who formerly declared his business would be ruined, has been running overtime. He has built a large additional structure and employs many more hands.

The hosiery company here employs 700 hands, a considerable increase over last year, and all work the fifty-five hours a week allowed by the law of this State. The business is greatly improved over former years.

The manager of Janeway & Co.'s wall paper factory, one of the largest in the country, states that he thinks the greater prosperity is due to the provisions of the present tariff law. The factory employs 170 hands and is running to its full capacity. The same may be said of Waldron's machine works, which manufactures chiefly machines for making wall paper.

The lamp and bronze works and the fruit jar factory employ about 300 hands, and have all the work they can do, as have Johnson & Johnson, who are manufacturing chemists and make plasters for various complaints. This company employs 400 hands, and has stopped work for only two weeks, and this for the necessary repairs to machinery.

Other manufacturers are equally prosperous. Merchants are ordering larger amounts of goods, and are pleased with the present status of trade in the city, while they anticipate a larger trade from outside hamlets and towns as soon as the trolley road is in operation. The manager expect to open the road between this city and Milltown and South River in a week or so. The road will also run to Sayreville and South Amboy and to Metuchen and Bound Brook, but these connections will probably not be made until next Spring.

TURNED IT OVER TO A BOOTBLACK

Ehrhardt's Explanation of What He Did with His Father's Money.

Conrad Ehrhardt, a furniture dealer of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, who lives at 746 Prospect Avenue, was complainant in the Morrisania Court yesterday afternoon against his fifteen-year-old son, Conrad, Jr., whom he charged with the larceny of $425. Ehrhardt said he sent the boy to the Union Square Bank with the money in an envelop on Monday afternoon, Oct. 28, with instructions to have it given to an employe of the bank, whom he designated. Conrad was away all day, and when he returned, just in time for supper, he told his father that he had deposited the money, but had dropped the little receipt book, and lost it while on the way home. He explained being away all day by saying that he had visited an aunt, who lives on East Thirty-fifth Street.

On Tuesday morning, Oct. 29, Conrad said he went to the bank, and learned that the boy had not been there on the preceding day nor had anybody made a deposit. Conrad, when questioned by his father, admitted the theft, and said that he had given the money to an Italian named Jimmy Oliver, who keeps a shoemaker's shop on the east side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets.

When arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich he tearfully repeated the story which he had told his father of giving the money to the Italian. The police of the Morrisania Police Station were notified, and, Acting Sergeant Titus and Detective McCafferty are looking for the Italian, but as yet have not found him. Conrad was held in $1,500 bail for examination this morning, and was placed in the care of the Gerry Society.

THE PAGUE COURT-MARTIAL TRIAL

Final Session Held at Fort Sheridan Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Pague court-martial held its eighth and final session at Fort Sheridan to-day, and the court has only to consider its verdict. At the opening of the morning session, Major Girard again took the witness stand for the purpose of testifying to the mental condition of the accused as shown by the evidence of the witnesses. The value of his testimony was somewhat impaired on his cross-examination by Attorney Blair, when he admitted that on this point he had fully made up his mind before these proceedings began, and had openly expressed his belief that Pague was not insane.

Col. Crofton was then recalled for the fourth time, but at the request of the Judge Advocate his evidence was taken with closed doors. The court agreed that the arguments of counsel should also be heard in secret, and the public were accordingly excluded from the remainder of the proceedings.

The verdict of the court will be sent under seal to the General commanding the department, who will transmit it to Washington, except in the event of an acquittal, when he will publish it in a special order. The prisoner's friends look for a complete acquittal, but the general opinion at Fort Sheridan is that an acquittal on the ground of insanity is the most favorable outcome that can be expected. The finding of the court may not be published for some time.

GEN. HARDIN DANGEROUSLY ILL

Kentucky's Democratic Candidate Breaks an Engagement.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 30.—Gen. P. Wat Hardin, Democratic nominee for Governor, was taken dangerously ill this morning at Morgantown. He arrived at Morgantown last night from Glasgow, where he spoke that evening. He had an appointment to speak at Morgantown to-day, but being very sick he left for this city at an early hour this morning by stage.

He was taken violently ill while en route, and was forced to stop at Richardsville. Physicians were at once sent for from this city, and they report that the General is in a very serious condition.

He arrived here to-night, and was at once taken to the home of Charles Lewis, a relative. His ailment is the result of chills.

BUFFALO PUBLIC WORKS SCANDAL

How Superintendent O'Shea Retaliated on Witnesses Against Him.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—John O'Shea, Superintendent of Streets, was the principal witness in the Public Works Department investigation this morning. He denied the testimony of Byron Kring that teams employed by the department were used in hauling matter for the Superintendent, and also the testimony of Teamster Higgins with regard to political assessments.

It was developed that Higgins and nearly every teamster and foreman who had been on the stand to testify against Mr. O'Shea had been discharged by him, and that probably had something to do with their testimony.

INSURGENT CHIEF QUITS

Maximo Gomez Is Compelled by Wounds to Resign Command.

A SEVERE LOSS TO REVOLUTIONISTS

Impression Conveyed by Spaniards that There Will Be a Disbanding of His Forces—Military Jealousies.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Puerto Principe says it is reported there that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Commander in Chief of the insurgents, has resigned his command, and will leave the island for the purpose of having the wounds in his legs cured. It is said that he is now taking leave of his followers prior to departing, but his destination is not mentioned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—While no official information has reached here concerning the reported resignation of Gen. Maximo Gomez, it is not doubted that the Cuban rebel chief has taken this step, which private advices from Havana have long foreshadowed

Gomez is regarded by the Spanish authorities as the ablest of the insurgent chiefs, and his desertion of the cause cannot fail, it is believed, to affect it adversely. Gomez received a severe wound in the leg at the battle of Dos Rios last May, when Gen. Marti was killed.

He escaped capture, however, and succeeded, ultimately, in reaching the province of Puerto Principe, where he has since been succored by his friends. Private letters which have reached certain of the Cuban sympathizers in the United States contained the intelligence weeks ago that the wound in his leg was very painful, and that if he could not receive proper treatment in Cuba, he would be compelled to leave the island. That he has at last done so is not doubted by those who are familiar with the situation there.

Gomez is a white man. He has been from the commencement the direct representative of the white element among the insurgents, and the impression conveyed through Spanish sources is that his departure from Cuba will cause the disintegration of his forces, the more especially as the jealousies among the insurgent leaders are reported as deep seated and numerous.

It is contended for this reason that Gomez's white adherents will not serve under another commander, particularly as the remaining chiefs are all colored. A further effect of his departure, it is asserted, will be to give the blacks among the insurgents a greater preponderance of power, not only in the ranks, but in the file as well.

THE FILIBUSTERS AT NASSAU.

Names of Prisoners Who Are Protected as American Citizens.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 30.—The alleged American filibusters who were brought here by the British gunboat Partridge from Inagua, Bahamas, Oct. 21, and arraigned before the British authorities here, Oct. 23, on the charge of violating the British Foreign Enlistment act, were arraigned again this morning, and the case was further adjourned for eight days.

The postponement was the result of a protest made by United States Consul McLain upon the ground that the Colonial Government had not exercised due diligence in procuring evidence against the men. The names of the five prisoners who are receiving the protection of the United States Consul as American citizens are Antonio M. Ruiz of New-York, Severano Galvez of Key West, Gerardo M. Domeneck, and Braulio Pena of Philadelphia, and Pablo Menocal of Brooklyn.

EXPEDITION OF C. M. DE CESPEDES.

Steamer Laurada Reports only Twenty Men Landed in Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 30.—The steamer Laurada, from New-York, Oct. 21, arrived here yesterday. She landed twenty men and arms and ammunition near Guantanamo, Cuba, Sunday night.

The men were under command of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. They disembarked in great haste. Some of their guns were left in board the ship, where they were found by the customs authorities upon her arrival here.

The Cuban insurgent report of this expedition, published yesterday, gives the names of about thirty prominent members, and makes their total number 107.

Thomas Estrada Palmer's Mission.

The Cuban delegation which was established in this city at the beginning of the war for the independence of the island received to-day the official appointment of Thomas Estrada Palma as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba abroad.

The document bears the date of Oct. 18, and is signed by all the members of the Cuban Assembly in Jimaguayu, Province of Puerto Principe. The appointment was made by acclamation.

BRAZIL AND TRINIDAD ISLAND.

Submarine Telegraph Needs a Station and Cares Not About Owners.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Sir John Pender, M. P., presiding at a meeting of the Directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company to-day, said that the position of the company in its dealings with the Brazilian Government was unsatisfactory. Brazil, he said, ought to have treated this pioneer company better, since it had helped to build up Brazilian trade by bringing the country into cable relations with the rest of the world.

It was when they had found that Brazil would not deal fairly with them that they had tried to carry on traffic with the Argentine Republic. They had laid a cable across the Andes jointly with the West Brazilian Company, and, with a view of preventing Brazil from interfering with that traffic, they had looked out for a fresh station, and had pitched upon the island of Trinidad, which was not occupied, and was an excellent station.

Brazil, he said, was now trying to make the matter a political question, but the company would not object to Brazil possessing the island if she permitted the telegraph company to use it as a telegraph station.

GUIANA'S GOVERNOR IN LONDON.

Not Summoned by Chamberlain, but Came of His Own Initiative.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Sir Charles Cameron Lees, Governor of British Guiana, has arrived at Plymouth on board the Don. In an interview he denied that he had been summoned to confer with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. He had come, he said, on his own initiative, to obtain the views of the Colonial Office and also for the benefit of his health.

He was confident that the difficulty between Great Britain and Venezuela would be peaceably settled, although he feared it might be protracted. He believed the tall talk about Venezuela's big army wiping out Guiana was confined to individuals.

The Venezuelan Government would willingly discuss the Yaruan incident and the boundary question in a reasonable spirit. He did not believe that there was a strong feeling on the points at issue on the part of the United States Government, no matter what individual Americans might think.

HERR PREISS HAS RETRACTED.

Reports of His Reliance on France Against Germany Disavowed.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The Straszburger Zeitung publishes a disavowal from Herr Preiss, an Alsacian Deputy to the Reichstag, of the statements credited to him in the report of an interview with him, which was published in the Paris Petit Journal.

In this he was reported as saying that the Alsacians refused to recognize the treaty ceding Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, and that Alsacians looked to France for satisfaction for the humiliation to which she had been subjected as the result of the Franco-Prussian war.

He says that he and his friends take their watchword from neither Berlin nor Paris. Their policy is the result of their own convictions.

TURKISH AFFAIRS STIR EUROPE

An Article of Official Messenger of St. Petersburg Causes Depression in Markets and Excited Comment.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Standard to-morrow will print a Constantinople dispatch giving, under reserve, a report that 3,000 persons were killed during the fighting between Armenians and Mohammedans at Bitlis.

The Daily News will have a Constantinople dispatch placing the number killed at 700.

The massacre of Armenians at Marash has ceased. The missionaries are safe. A demand will be made upon the British Embassy and the United States Legation that the relief operations at Sassoun shall cease.

On the Paris Bourse to-day all Turkish securities were weak from the opening. This had a marked effect on other groups, and there was a complete collapse after official hours.

The fall in the market is said to be due chiefly to an article published in The Official Messenger of St. Petersburg, in which that paper commented strongly on the course of England in regard to Turkey and Armenian affairs, and said that the double dealing of British diplomacy almost raised the question of a partition of Turkey.

In Berlin the Boerse opened flat, owing to adverse news of the financial position at Constantinople. Toward the close there was a heavy fall all around, the panic being ascribed to the comments of The Official Messenger. At Frankfort and Vienna the markets were also much depressed.

The article in The Official Messenger has materially stirred the Continent, especially Vienna, where the press makes extensive comments, deducing from The Messenger's comments the existence of a serious tension between England and Russia.

It is also largely regarded in Berlin as of extreme political importance, for, although the article appeared in the unofficial columns of The Messenger, it was circulated by the Northern Telegraph Agency, which is directly controlled by the Foreign Office.

The Times's Vienna correspondent, in a dispatch which will appear to-morrow, says the article is supposed to foreshadow the end of French and Russian co-operation with England. "It is not insignificant," says the correspondent, "that a curious item comes concurrently from Constantinople, namely, that the Sultan is convinced that every effort is being made by certain powers to isolate Great Britain.

"It is not clear whether these powers are Russia and France only. The idea appears to prevail in the Yildiz Palace that Germany would not move a finger to save England from a diplomatic fiasco, or worse.

"It is remarked that the hostile tone of the Russian press dates chiefly from the visit of Prince Lobanoff, Russian Foreign Minister, to Emperor William. There is a strong impression here that Prince Lobanoff obtained some sort of pledge of Germany's absolute neutrality on various important Eastern questions."

FRENCH ASSAULT IN MOROCCO.

German Property Damaged by Temporary Consul and Four Soldiers.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The Cologne Gazette has a dispatch from Tangiers saying that M. Ferrien, temporary French Consul at Casablanca, Morocco, accompanied by four soldiers, forced an entrance into the residences of certain Germans at that place and wilfully damaged property of the occupants.

The British Consul, the dispatch says, intervened, and prevented further outrages. No explanation of this action of the French Consul is given.

Col. Jacques Released from Jail.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Col. Jacques, the representative of the American claimants to the Townley estates, who in November, 1894, together with Howell Thomas, was sentenced to twenty months' imprisonment for fraud, was released from confinement to-day on account of ill-health. He will shortly return to America.

Turkestan Responsible for Edam Loss.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Admiralty Court has pronounced judgment in the case of the sinking of the Netherlands-American Line steamer Edam by the British steamer Turkestan off Start Point on Sept. 19. The court finds that the Turkestan is alone blamable for the collision, as she should have reversed her engines sooner than she did.

Serious Uprisings in San Domingo.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 30.—Advices from San Domingo say that further serious uprisings have occurred in the northern and eastern parts of that Republic. Government troops have been dispatched to the scenes of the disturbances.

Wandering Jew Sunk at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Oct. 30.—The American ship Wandering Jew, Capt. Nichols, caught fire in this port yesterday and was scuttled and sunk. The cause of the fire is unknown. The ship was loaded and ready to sail for New-York.

"Trilby" a Great Success in London.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The production of "Trilby" at the Haymarket this evening was an immense success. There was a crowded house and the principal performers were recalled after every act.

Censorship of Dispatches Relaxed.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—It is announced that the censor will cease to retain copies of press dispatches, as has been the custom since the outbreak of the rebellion.

Sir James Brown Patterson Dead.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 30.—Sir James Brown Patterson, formerly Premier and Chief Secretary of the Colony of Victoria, is dead.

Bourgeois Tries to Form a Cabinet.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—M. Bourgeois has accepted the invitation of the President to form a Ministry, and will at once make the effort.

DOLLY LEAPED FROM THE PIER

Then She Started to Swim Out in the Narrows—She Is Thirteen and Is a Truant.

CLIFTON, S. I., Oct. 30.—Dolly Beatty, thirteen years old, daughter of James Beatty, a traveling salesman, jumped off a pier into the upper bay this afternoon, and started to swim toward deep water. Two men jumped after her, and, bringing her ashore, took her home.

It is not known whether she wanted to commit suicide or hysteria was the cause of her act.

The child's mother learned yesterday that Dolly was playing truant. She started this afternoon to take her daughter to the public school. When they had walked a short distance Dolly dropped a few steps behind her mother, and when they reached Pennsylvania Avenue she made a dash for the water front. Her mother did not miss her for several minutes.

Several men saw the child run on the pier. They say that when she had gone about half its length she sprang overboard.

She fell into the water where it was eight or ten feet deep, and at once struck out on a line with the pier and toward the middle of the Narrows. She is a strong swimmer, and was making good headway when her heavy clothing began to drag her down.

Two men, whose names are not known, leaped into the water close to her and brought her ashore. As soon as she reached land the girl revived and struggled to get away. The men would not let her go, but took her home, where they left her after seeing her enter the house.

Mrs. Beatty said to-night she could not account for her daughter's action. Dolly had always been a good girl, and was well treated. She was not even scolded when her truancy was discovered. Mrs. Beatty would not admit it was a case of attempted suicide, and seemed inclined to believe the girl was so frightened over having her mother accompany her to the school that she became hysterical and jumped into the water while irresponsible for her actions.

BOXES FOR HORSE SHOW

Big Prices Paid for Those in the Front Row.

THE TOTAL REALIZED NEARLY $43,000

George Gould, Dr. W. Seward Webb, W. K. Vanderbilt, and John Jacob Astor Among the Purchasers of Boxes.

Those who wanted to have the privilege of sitting in the front row of boxes at the Madison Square Garden during the week of the Horse Show met in the Concert Hall of the Garden yesterday afternoon and purchased the boxes at auction. The attendance was quite large, and the members of the Hunt and Country Clubs were well represented. The bidding was lively, and in some instances the competition for a choice box was very lively. W. J. Glenn acted as auctioneer, and he succeeded in obtaining about $8,000 more than was realized at the sale last year. The grand total, however, fell short of the $53,000 realized at the 1892 sale, but that was an exceptional year.

The tier boxes were the first offered, and the bidding on the first one put up was lively. Several wanted first choice, and the successful bidder was Kingsley Magoun, who paid $550, and chose Box No. 55. The second successful bidder was Edward Shaw, who also paid $550, and selected Box No. 52. These were the highest prices paid during the afternoon.

George J. Gould and N. C. Reynal each paid $525 for boxes, Mr. Gould selecting Box No. 38 and Mr. Reynal Box No. 37. Joseph Stickney paid $510 for Box No. 54; I. P. Rodman paid $510 for Box No. 41; W. A. Duer paid $510 for Box No. 47, and $505 for Box No. 29. G. P. Morosini purchased Box No. 65 for $505. Orme Wilson, F. K. Sturgis, and Mrs. Norman L. Munro paid $500 each for their boxes.

Dr. W. Seward Webb purchased Box No. 14, which is near the Madison Avenue entrance on the south side of the Garden. His neighbor will be John R. Drexel, in Box No. 16. Hermann Oelrichs is next. A little further along, in Box No. 22, will be John Jacob Astor, and his brother-in-law, Orme Wilson, will be in Box No. 30. Ogden Goelet will have Box 34, and next to him will be Mrs. Norman L. Munro, with George Gould next. Boxes Nos. 40 to 46, 48 to 51, and 53 and 54 are for the Directors of the Horse Show, and Box No. 56 is for the Directors of the Madison Square Garden.

On the north side of the Garden Jordan L. Mott, Jr., will occupy Box No. 11. F. H. Benedict will be his neighbor in Box No. 13. Marion Storey bought Box No. 17, and the Messrs. Tailer Box No. 19. Henry Sloane will use Box No. 23, Oliver Ames will be next door, and W. L. Elkins in Box No. 27. W. E. Duer has bought Box No. 29, and P. A. B. Widener Box No. 31. Judge Henry Hilton will be in the next box, and N. C. Reynal in Box No. 37. Further along on the north side Kinsley Magoun will occupy Box No. 55, W. D. Sloane Box No. 57, and J. L. Kernochan Box No. 63.

The Directors' boxes are in the centre of the Garden. On the north side H. H. Hollister will occupy Box No. 40, F. A. Schermerhorn Box No. 42, Cornelius Fellowes Box No. 44, ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney Box No. 46, F. K. Sturges Box No. 48, and Frederic Bronson Box No. 50. On the north side John G. Heckscher will occupy Box No. 43, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Box No. 45, Col. Lawrence Kip Box No. 49, A. Newbold Morris Box No. 51, and A. J. Cassatt Box No. 53.

W. K. Vanderbilt bought Box No. 100, in the second row. Among others in this row will be R. F. Carman, C. Albert Stevens, H. L. Herbert, Trenor L. Park, J. W. Harper, Duncan Elliott, J. Lee Tailer, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, F. G. Bourne, and W. W. Tucker.

The total for the arena boxes was $29,415, and for the second row $8,505, making $37,915 altogether. Several of the tier boxes were also sold, making the total for the sale about $43,000.

Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman, Mr and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, F. K. Sturges, Gouverneur Kortright, N. C. Reynal, Julian Potter, Col. Lawrence Kip, J. G. Heckscher, H. H. Hollister, J. Borden Harriman, J. T. Hyde, Marion Storey, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bates, Jr., Col. F. N. Lawrence, W. Gould Brokaw, A. L. Sanger, Major J. C. Cooley, Mr. Townsend, J. E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Carey, George Stewart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schenck, F. G. Bourne, Charles E. Parker, F. H. Benedict, F. R. Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Cornelius Fellowes, H. B. Moore, Jr., and C. Albert Stevens.

The summary of the sale follows:

ARENA BOXES.

Box.	Price.	Name of Purchaser.
3	$440	Howard Willetts.
4	350	Charles E. Parker.
5	430	Eugene H. Thayer.
6	415	James K. Hill.
7	430	A. S. Bigelow.
8	440	Percival Kuhne.
9	430	John E. Thayer.
10	465	John G. Weysong.
11	455	Jordan L. Mott, Jr.
12	450	Frank S. Witherbee and Charles H. Marshall.
13	470	F. H. Benedict.
14	470	Dr. W. Seward Webb.
15	450	E. T. H. Talmage.
16	455	John R. Drexel.
17	435	Marion Storey.
18	455	Herman Oelrichs.
19	455	Messrs. E. N. and T. Suffern Tailer.
20	460	Bryce J. Allen.
21	460	F. R. Edey.
22	480	John Jacob Astor.
23	455	Henry Sloane.
24	465	Swits Ackerman.
25	450	Oliver Ames.
26	460	E. C. Benjamin.
27	475	W. L. Elkins.
28	500	F. K. Sturgis.
29	505	William A. Duer.
30	500	Orme Wilson.
31	460	P. A. B. Widener.
32	460	D. Willis Fales.
33	480	Judge Henry Hilton.
34	475	Ogden Goelet.
35	475	F. Dietz.
36	500	Mrs. Norman L. Munro.
37	525	N. C. Reynal.
38	525	George J. Gould.
39	475	F. K. Sturgis.
40	...	H. H. Hollister.
41	510	I. P. Rodman.
42	...	F. August Schermerhorn.
43	...	John G. Heckscher.
44	...	Cornelius Fellowes.
45	...	Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.
46	...	Hon. William C. Whitney.
47	510	William A. Duer.
48	...	F. K. Sturgis.
49	...	Col. Lawrence Kip.
50	...	Frederic Bronson.
51	...	A. Newbold Morris.
52	550	Edward Shaw.
53	...	A. J. Cassatt.
54	...	Hon. George Peabody Wetmore.
55	550	Kingsley Magoun.
56	...	Directors Madison Square Garden Company.
57	455	William D. Sloane.
58	470	T. H. Spaulding.
59	450	George G. Tyson.
60	460	H. B. Moore, Jr.
61	470	H. P. Duryea.
62	470	J. R. De Lamar.
63	470	J. L. Kernochan.
64	510	J. Stickney.
65	505	G. P. Morosini.
66	460	W. H. Tilford.
67	450	Robert Maclay.
68	460	John Shepard, Jr.
69	440	Oscar Thorn.
70	450	A. T. Kemp.
71	480	William Pollack.
72	450	H. L. Terrell.
73	435	William F. Burden.
74	435	J. Richards.
75	820	J. J. Dunlop.
76	365	George J. Bascom.
77	315	Edmund L. Baylies.
78	320	John M. Bowers.
79	330	William Palmer Smith.
80	340	Franklin Bien.

ARENA BOXES—SECOND ROW.

89	$300	Mr. Jones.
90	300	Richard F. Carman.
91	340	C. Albert Stevens.
92	300	H. L. Herbert.
93	330	Mr. Jones.
94	300	Trenor L. Park.
95	340	J. Lee Tailer.
96	330	J. W. Harper.
97	370	Duncan Elliott.
98	390	W. L. Suydam.
99	330	Albert N. Young.
100	390	W. K. Vanderbilt.
101	360	John Wallace.
102	350	W. A. Hamilton.
103	365	J. E. Smith-Hadden.
104	335	Gen. Louis Fitzgerald.
105	360	Clarence Cary.
106	350	E. C. Knight.
107	300	John Lawrence.
108	335	John M. Hughes.
109	260	W. W. Sherman.
110	305	Frederick G. Bourne.
111	265	H. H. Hollister.
112	250	John Shepard.
113	280	W. W. Tucker.
114	240	T. J. McBride.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Kessler, Genoa Oct. 17, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cherokee, McKee, Jacksonville Oct. 27, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

LOCKJAW CURED BY ANTITOXINE

A Case of Tetanus in Pennsylvania Proves the Remedy a Success — The Brooklyn Trial No Proof.

Dr. Paul Gibier, Director of Pasteur Institute, Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, received yesterday a letter from Dr. Wray Grayson of Washington, Penn., containing an account of a case of tetanus cured by the antitoxine treatment. The patient, whom Dr. Grayson designates in his letter as "B. T., a sturdy boy of six and a half years old, son of a civil engineer, and a resident of Washington, Penn.," while playing in his father's barn in the early part of September, stepped on a piece of rusty wire, which penetrated his right foot nearly an inch. At first the wound was very painful, but after a week it healed. Seven days afterward the boy became ill. He complained of a loss of appetite, stiffness of his jaws, and cramps in his legs. His jaw became locked, the muscles of his face were drawn, his legs grew stiff, and he suffered such intense agony that chloroform was administered to relieve him. The case assumed such an alarming aspect and the agony endured by the little sufferer was so excruciating that Dr. Grayson telegraphed to Pasteur Institute for a quantity of anti-toxine, which was sent to him at once. The injection was administered as soon as the antitoxine was received, and within a few hours its effect was noticed.

"Almost immediately," writes Dr. Grayson, "the boy's convulsions became less intense, and finally ceased. The tension of the muscles was relieved, and in a few days all danger had passed."

After that the patient's recovery was rapid, and gradually he was relieved of pain. He regained the use of his jaws and with it came the return of his appetite. He is now pronounced entirely cured.

In reference to the case Dr. Gibier said: "This is the third case of tetanus in a human being which the antitoxine has cured, and it proves conclusively that it is good for man as well as beast. Our experiments on horses have been very successful, and I am more than gratified with the result of this last case.

"The case of Joseph Revere of 38 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, who died of tetanus on Monday, Oct. 28," said Dr. Gibier, "was a test case in no sense. The disease had progressed so far that nothing could have saved the boy. The cessation of his spasms, which was said to be a sign of convalescence, when unaccompanied by other favorable symptoms is almost every case but a sign of approaching death."

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry Burden.

Henry Burden, formerly a Police Captain in this city, died suddenly in his home, 426 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday. Mr. Burden was seventy-one years old. He was born in New-York in 1824 and was appointed a patrolman on the old Municipal Police force in 1850, and assigned to the Eighteenth Precinct.

When the force was reorganized and called the Metropolitan Police, Patrolman Burden was made a Sergeant. He was appointed Captain in May, 1869, and placed in command of the First Precinct. He was in charge of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, now the Nineteenth, at the time of the Nathan murder. He was afterward in turn Captain of the Broadway Squad and the Twelfth Precinct. He left the force in 1875.

Mr. Burden was a Republican, and was for many years a member of the General Committee of Long Island City. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge, F. and A. M., of New-York. He owned considerable property in Ravenswood, and was the last of the old residents of that section. He leaves a wife and four children.

Commander O. F. Heyerman.

Mr. Partello, United States Consul at Sonneburg, Germany, notified the Department of State yesterday from London that Commander Heyerman of the navy died on the Havel at sea Oct. 27. Commander Heyerman was in command of the Kearsarge when she was wrecked on the Roncador Reef. For that he was suspended from duty, and recently went on the retired list.

Oscar F. Heyerman was born in Prussia in 1844. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Michigan late in 1861 as an acting midshipman. He was commissioned a Lieutenant Commander in 1869 and a Commander in 1886. His suspension for negligence in permitting the loss of the Kearsarge dated from last Winter.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. J. P. T. Percival died while walking across Boston Common yesterday. He was born in Hanover, Penn., seventy-seven years ago. Capt. Percival early went to sea and, gradually working his way aft, came to command some of the finest ships sailing out of Boston. There is scarcely a port on the globe into which he had not sailed. During the rebellion Capt. Percival was sent to Chinese waters on a trading voyage and remained in this trade throughout the hostilities at home. He became universally popular among the merchants of the Flowery Kingdom. He took the first cargo of ready-made houses out of Boston to supply the Government land-grant takers in the newly opened territory of Texas in 1838 or 1839. He retired from the sea in 1867. He later entered upon his career as a druggist, which continued until his death.

—Mrs. Emma Charlotte Fewsmith, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Fewsmith, died yesterday at Newark of paralysis. Mrs. Fewsmith was a native of New-York City and was seventy-four years of age. She was a daughter of Francis Armstrong Livingston. Most of her girlhood life was spent at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson. In 1845 she was married in New-York to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Fewsmith, at that time pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Winchester, Va. She went to Newark in 1851, when Dr. Fewsmith became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which charge he remained until his death in 1888. Two sons, Dr. Joseph Fewsmith of Newark and Livingston Fewsmith of Beaver Falls, Penn., survive her.

—John C. Rose, one of the leading Prohibitionists of the State, died at Roseton, N. Y., Tuesday, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Rose was one of the largest brick manufacturers in the State. He leaves a wife and several children, one of whom is Postmaster at Roseton.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—James Doyle and "Joe" Emmett, two of Buffalo Bill's rough riders, quarreled this morning. Doyle shot and killed Emmett, and made his escape. The shooting occurred in a camp at the Exposition Grounds. Some of Buffalo Bill's men are on Doyle's trail, aided by bloodhounds belonging to the lessee of the county convicts.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the drowning of Miss Estelle Colton, daughter of Dr. Edward H. Colton of Brooklyn, found a verdict at the inquest held last night that the girl, while temporarily insane, committed suicide.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Burglars visited the general merchandise store of S. T. Tank, in the Chinese quarter, last night, broke into the safe, and secured $3,000 in money and seventeen gold watches.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Henry T. Woodruff was this afternoon sentenced to State prison for ten years for forgery. Woodruff and Richard O. Davis operated together a scheme of forging cashiers' checks, and succeeded in victimizing three Boston banks, realizing about $16,000.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—Frank A. Dole, shipping clerk for W. H. Glenny, Sons & Co., was arrested to-day on a charge of grand larceny. It is charged that he has been misappropriating the firm's money for two years.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Friends of the Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith, pastor of the North Avenue Congregational Church, Cambridge, have raised $4,300, to be used in his trial before the United States Court on the charge of sending scurrilous matter through the mails.

McGREGOR, Texas, Oct. 30.—The First National Bank was looted by burglars early this morning. The steel safe was blown open with dynamite, and $10,000 in gold and paper money was taken, silver being untouched.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:10 A. M.—2,204 First Avenue; Joseph Teasora; damage, $100.

3:30 A. M.—Seventy-second Street and Central Park West; Hotel Majestic; damage, $200.

3:25 A. M.—470 Second Avenue; James Kelly and Frank Strurinola; damage, $1,500.

7:40 A. M.—Ridge and Delancey Streets; Metropolitan Street Car; damage trifling.

7:50 A. M.—765 Seventh Avenue; John Knight; damage, $100.

10:05 A. M.—175 Attorney Street; Jacob Schuler; damage slight.

2:25 P. M.—56 West Street; Charles Geising; damage, $25.

4:10 P. M.—548 West Fifty-third Street; Patrick Lynch; damage, $10.

4:30 P. M.—122 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; unoccupied building; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—797 Third Avenue; Francis Vayerck; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—39 East Seventeenth Street; Everett House; no damage.

8:25 P. M.—541 Madison Avenue; David J. King; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—318 East Eighty-first Street; Isadore Darsky; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—7 Gouverneur Street; Morris Weiss; damage trifling.

10:45 P. M.—70 Hester Street; E. Rosen; damage, $5,000.

THE OUTLOOK EXCELLENT

Democratic Managers Say the State Ticket Is Gaining Daily.

CHEERED BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

His Letter a Source of Great Strength —Senator Murphy and Richard Croker Confident of Success.

The Democratic State campaign is running along in a way that ought to prevent the Republican managers from going to sleep.

Every hour now adds strength to the Democratic State ticket.

The news that President Cleveland had written a letter strongly indorsing the ticket was received by wire at the Democratic State Headquarters last night, and it greatly encouraged the campaign managers.

The managers said in the most unqualified way that it was a source of great strength to the canvass. It shows that all Democrats are a unit for the State ticket.

It was a busy day at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday.

United States Senator Edward Murphy, the former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, came down from Troy to see Chairman Hinkley and the other State managers. He spent almost all of the day at the headquarters, advising with Mr. Hinkley and Executive Chairman Mason. Beyond saying that he had the greatest confidence in the probable success of the State ticket, he declined to talk for publication.

Although his health is not such as to warrant him in traveling, Senator Murphy came here to give the managers the best advice possible. He is suffering with neuralgia and rheumatism, and he walks with some effort. He is a trifle lame, the rheumatism having attacked one of his feet.

While Senator Murphy was at the Democratic State headquarters, Richard Croker called to see him and to talk with Chairman Hinkley.

Mr. Croker was not willing to talk for publication, but he did say that he regarded the Democratic chances as excellent this year.

"The people," he said, "are going to bury the blue laws out of sight."

Ex-Mayor Grant called later and met both Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker at the headquarters.

Senator Murphy is the guest of ex-Mayor Grant, and the latter entertained both Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker at his home last night.

Ex-Police Commissioner MacLean, one of the Democratic candidates for Supreme Court Justice, called at the headquarters yesterday to see Chairmen Hinkley and Mason. He is very well satisfied that the Democratic outlook is excellent this year.

WHEELMEN FOR SENATOR CANTOR.

They Have Not Forgotten His Labors for Them in the Legislature.

The Political Action Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs has issued the following to the wheelmen of New-York City:

Believing that the best interests of cycling will be subserved by his election, this committee, embracing representatives of all cycling clubs, formally indorsed the candidacy of the Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, the Democratic nominee for, and present Senator from, the Twentieth District. We earnestly request your co-operation and support in attaining the end desired.

Mr. Cantor has long been the most loyal friend that wheelmen have had in the State Legislature, and now that efforts are being made to defeat him, we should show our appreciation by rallying to his standard. Unlike most of the men who are to-day seeking the cycling vote, Mr. Cantor's claims are not based upon ante-election promises, which are so freely given and as freely forgotten. He has been our unswerving friend from the time that cyclists were objects to be scoffed at and ridiculed down to the present moment. It was Mr. Cantor who, in 1894, fathered the so-called "Wheelmen's Liberty Bill," which gave to us equal rights with other vehicles on all highways and parkways of the State. In the face of bitter opposition, it was he who was the factor that secured its passage. At the last session of the Legislature Mr. Cantor was in charge of the Aqueduct Cycle Path bill, which passed both houses, and then failed to obtain the Governor's approval; and it was the same gentleman who espoused our cause three months since, and appeared before the Aldermanic committee to urge equal rights in the matter of lights on all passenger vehicles, which law was also enacted. In the interim he has never failed to respond when called on. We need no promises from him. He has proven himself our loyal friend, and one who can be depended on at all times. It is wise that we should have a friend at court. Mr. Cantor is the man we want. See to it that he secures the united support of the cyclists of this city. He deserves it.

The Twentieth District is bounded as follows: On the south by Eighty-third Street, on the east by East River, on the west from Eighty-third Street to Ninety-sixth Street by Lexington Avenue; from Ninety-sixth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street by Fifth Avenue, and from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street by Fourth Avenue. If you reside within the district sink party feeling and vote for Cantor, and if you have your neighbors do likewise. If you are outside of the limits, perhaps your friend is not. Urge him on and "pass the word" in every posible way. Don't depend on "the other fellow" to do it. Do it yourself. The cycling vote is now powerful, and should be used now that an opportunity presents. Use it by voting for Cantor and by urging others to do so. He's true blue as far as cyclists are concerned.

The Metropolitan Association represents almost all of the bicycle clubs of this city.

THINKS BORST WILL WIN.

John H. Brown's Report from the Twenty-seventh Senate District.

There is a wonderful unanimity in the reports that reach the Democratic State Headquarters from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District. These are all to the effect that it is likely to go Democratic this year.

John H. Brown, the Democratic State Committeeman from this district, which comprises the counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Schoharie, was at the State Headquarters yesterday. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said:

"Our candidate for Senator, H. V. Borst, will certainly run ahead of his ticket in Schoharie, and I am confident that he will carry Montgomery County, where he lives. I have carefully looked the situation over in all the counties of my district, and I have come to the firm and unalterable conclusion that Borst will win, and Dow, our candidate for State Treasurer, who lives in Schoharie, will carry his county by from 1,200 to 1,600.

"Both sides are making a house-to-house canvass, with the result of finding out to our entire satisfaction that we will poll all our Democratic votes, and ascertaining at the same time the fact that Borst and Dow will receive a large number of Republican votes.

"The increase in the tax rate of the four counties comprising our Senatorial district foots up $52,000 and over, and this falls almost exclusively upon our farmers. This is severe for them to meet, and they charge it all to the last Republican Legislature, and are bound to change their votes in favor of the Democrats this year."

WILL AID DEMOCRATS.

J. C. Sheehan Pleased with the Decision on the Rooster Ballot.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday, when he was notified that the General Term had affirmed the decision of Judge Beach, in reference to the rooster ballot:

"I expected that that would be the result. The decision will aid us in electing Democratic legislators. The State Democracy candidates are in the field for the one purpose of electing Republicans. Several men who heard Thomas Costigan, the State Democracy candidate for the Senate in the Sixteenth District, speak on Tuesday night, have reported that he said that the next best thing to voting for him was to vote for Halpin, the Republican candidate in the district.

STRONG ANTI-PLATT FEELING.

Frank B. Brown Tells of the Prospects in Steuben County.

Frank B. Brown, the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the First District of Steuben, called at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said:

"The strong anti-Platt feeling among the Corning Republicans is being manifested in the most significant manner in this campaign. There is a decided falling off in the registry of Republicans. Apathy and indifference rule among the enemy's ranks, where there was bustling and energy other years. This is largely due to the disgust and dislike

FITZSIMMONS IS ARRESTED

Taken by a Governor's Officer as He Crossed the State Line.

CHANCES FOR THE FIGHT ARE SLIM

Corbett Is at Hot Springs, Ready—The Athletic Club Members Do Not Know What to Do.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 30.—James J. Corbett is safely housed under a friendly roof in Hot Springs. By the articles of agreement which bear his signature, he guarantees to be in this city to-morrow, prepared to contest for continued possession of his present title of champion heavyweight of the world. He is prepared to fulfill his part of the bargain. On the other hand, Robert Fitzsimmons, the would-be champion, is in Little Rock, in the custody of officers of the law, acting for the Governor. This is the condition of affairs on the eve of the day set for what promised to be one of the greatest pugilistic contests of modern times.

Excitement in the city reached a high pitch to-day. Little else than the prospects of Fitzsimmons's arrival was talked of on the streets, in the stores, about the hotels, and around the Court House and Post Office. Even the country folk and mountaineers that came in for their weekly mail seemed to have caught the contagion and plied the clerk with queries as to whether the fight was sure to come off with as much earnestness as that exhibited by old sports.

During the morning news from the Cornishman's party was a scarce commodity, but after dinner, when a dispatch announced that the party was between Marshall and Texarkana and that Sheriff Houpt of Hot Springs, with his package of "friendly warrants" in his inside coat pocket, was their privileged guest, the spirits of the Hot Springs Athletic Club and the visiting sports soared high. As on every day for a week or more, their jubilation was shortlived.

Then came the statement that Fitzsimmons had given the Hot Springs Sheriff the go-by, preferring to intrust himself to the officers of Little Rock. Those who have been persistently declaring the kangaroo was a bluffer and would not be seen to-morrow within a good many miles of this ridge of the Ozarks were able to raise their voices high and find none to contradict them. Naturally enough, the members of the local athletic association, which is practically the citizens' committee, were the ones most disturbed by this unexpected coup at the eleventh hour. One of the principal members of the club was asked what steps would be taken to meet the latest emergency. To this he replied: "We are in a quandary. It is hard to believe that Fitzsimmons has played us false. Our latest information is to the effect that Sheriff Houpt was also arrested, and if that is the case, then it would appear that he was overpowered by superior numbers and had to give way to the Pulaski County officers and their Miller County contingent. At any rate, we shall do nothing definite in the case until we know what actually transpired where the arrest took place. We had a special train in waiting at Hope, and expected the entire party here this evening without molestation. If Fitzsimmons and Julian are blameless in the matter," continued the speaker, "of course we will see to it that peace bonds are furnished at the hearing to-morrow in Little Rock, but if it is shown that they deliberately tried to do us up, well, then—"

And here the speaker turned on his heel as though the prospect of a committal of the pugilist and his manager would not be particularly distasteful to himself or his colleagues.

John Donaldson, Steven O'Donnell, "Billy" Delaney, and the other well-known pugilists, who have been assisting in getting Corbett in condition, together with scores of the local and visiting sporting fraternity, congratulated each other upon the fact that they had insisted from the start that Julian was simply engaged in a big bluffing act, and had no intention at the time he left Hot Springs last week of bringing Fitzsimmons to the city. Defenders of the latter are few, although they endeavored to make out the best possible case for their favorite upon the conjecture that he was solely the victim of circumstances.

Fitzsimmons passed through Texarkana at 3:10 o'clock, and a Little Rock officer, backed up by the Sheriff of this county, arrested him as soon as the train left Arkansas territory. A Hot Springs Sheriff claimed prior arrest, but was ignored by the first-named officers, who disputed his right on authority of the Governor of the State to act in any official capacity.

Gov. Clarke, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, countermanded his order sending the militia to Hot Springs. This was because Attorney General Kinsworthy telephoned the Governor from Hot Springs to the effect that Corbett would be bailed before a Justice of the Peace in Hot Springs this afternoon, and, after that, has consented to come to Little Rock for trial before Chancellor Martin.

Chancellor Martin, at Little Rock, to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of Sheriff Houpt, in Arkadelphia, charging him with conspiracy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 30.—Gov. Clarke said to-night: "The militia were technically ordered out. The officers of two or three companies most convenient to Hot Springs were directed to have their forces in readiness to move on short notice. There were likely to arise contingencies where the employment of force might become necessary, and it was not thought to be prudent to put off preparations too long. It was my well-matured purpose to resort to the militia to maintain the supremacy of the law and to prevent the fight if nothing short of this would answer, and for a time this morning it looked as if this contingency had presented itself. Happily, things now assume a more peaceful aspect, for which we are duly thankful."

Fitzsimmons and Julian were arrested on the north-bound Iron Mountain train between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon at Fulton Lafayette County, Ark., Sheriff Houpt of Hot Springs and the Sheriff of Miller County discovered the prizefighter at the same instant, and both attempted to read him their separate warrants of arrest. The Sheriff of Miller County informed the Sheriff of Garland County that he was off his ground and ordered him to put up his papers as they were of no avail in Miller County. This brought on a wrangle, which was settled by the Sheriff of Miller County taking Fitzsimmons and Julian back to Texarkana and turning them over to the custody of Deputy Sheriff Jesse Heard of this (Pulaski) county. The trio will reach this city at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TWO GAMES FOR CITIZENS' TEAMS.

Bowled in Good Form in the Bank Clerks' League Series.

The Bank Clerks' Association bowled its third series of games last night at Thumann's alleys, 107 Horatio Street, the competing teams being the Bank of the Republic, Citizens' Savings Bank, and the Union Square Bank. The Citizens' Savings Bank fared the best, as it won two games straight. The Union Square won one game from the National Bank of the Republic. The highest individual score was made by McKay—186. The following is the score:

FIRST GAME.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Harriman	0	6	4	145
Brown	2	3	5	137
Griffin	0	4	6	116
Hartzel	1	3	6	122
McKay	1	5	4	141
Total	4	21	25	661

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
P. Berer	1	6	3	152
Gebhard	4	1	5	142
Lahr	1	4	5	124
Schroeder	0	3	7	105
E. Berer	2	5	3	168
Total	8	19	23	691

SECOND GAME.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Harriman	2	4	4	150
Brown	1	3	6	111
Griffin	1	2	7	103
Hartzel	1	5	4	133
McKay	2	9	0	186
Total	7	22	21	683

UNION SQUARE BANK.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Erdlich	3	2	5	136
Roth	1	2	6	127
Decker	1	4	5	135
Freund	1	6	3	143
Talley	3	2	5	156
Total	10	16	24	697

THIRD GAME.

UNION SQUARE BANK.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Erdlich	2	4	4	144
Roth	2	5	3	153
Decker	1	2	7	104
Freund	1	3	6	122
Talley	2	4	4	148
Total	8	18	24	671

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
P. Bever	3	2	5	137
Gibhard	2	1	7	119
Lahur	3	5	2	169
Schroeder	0	4	6	119
E. Beven	2	6	2	163
Total	10	18	22	707

PENNSYLVANIA, 12; BROWN, 0.

The Philadelphians Blame the Umpire for Not Making More Points.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Umpire Moyle held Pennsylvania down to 12 points to-day in the game between Brown and the University of Pennsylvania. It is impossible to say what would otherwise have been the result, but certain it is that Moyle absolutely prevented any higher score. In the first half, on not a single occasion did Pennsylvania gain ground but the ball was recalled where it had been put in play and given to Brown. Moyle alleged that on each occasion there was off-side play, but the decisions which he made caused the crowd of 3,000 in attendance to jeer.

It is surprising under the circumstances that Pennsylvania prevented Brown from scoring. Not even a tackle was possible but the ball was brought back to its old position and returned to Brown, and the team was continually on the defensive. Time after time the ball was regained from Brown on downs and slightly advanced up the field, but during the entire first half the ball was never gotten out of Pennsylvania's territory. On one occasion it looked as though Brown had scored when the ball was kicked over Pennsylvania's goal line, and there fumbled by Capt. Williams, but he again secured the ball, scoring a touch-back.

On one occasion Brown carried the ball within fifteen yards of Pennsylvania's goal, but was unable to advance it closer. The half ended with neither side having tallied.

In the second half, by playing continually a kicking and defensive game, Pennsylvania was able to gain ground. Two tries were made at goals from the field by Brown when the ball was gained on the twenty-five-yard line, but both failed. Ten minutes before the close of play a touch-down was secured by Pennsylvania on a quarter-back kick, Dickson encircling the end for a forty-yard gain. The second touch-down was made within two minutes on successive kicks by Brooke, the ball being twice regained from Brown by the line breaking through and blocking McCarthy's return.

The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Brown.
Boyle	Left end	Chase
Wagonhurst	Left tackle	Emory
Woodruff	Left guard	Thayer
Bull	Centre	Coombs
Wharton	Right guard	Smith
Off	Right tackle	Mott
Dickson	Right end	Mattison
Williams	Quarter back	Colby
Worth, Minds	Left half back	Robinson
Blair	Right half back	Fultz
Brooke	Full back	McCarthy

Touch-downs—Woodruff, Dickson. Goals from touch-downs—Brooke, 2. Injured—Worth, replaced by Minds. Umpires—C. H. Schoff, Pennsylvania; W. B. Moyle, Brown. Linesman—G. W. Woodruff, Pennsylvania. Referee—H. L. Williams, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes. Attendance, 3,000.

YALE, 32; DARTMOUTH, 0.

Game Uninteresting, as Many Members of Teams Could Not Play.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—The football game at Yale Field this afternoon between the Yale and the Dartmouth elevens was, on the whole, uninteresting and unsatisfactory. So many of the Yale eleven were unable to play, because of injuries received in recent practice, that fine team work was impossible, and the Dartmouth men were so used up by the strain upon them by too constant games that their work was not up to the standard set by them here at their appearance two years ago.

The worst accident of the season marked the second half. Abbot, the tackle, who was stopping all the mass plays aimed at the Dartmouth line, was struck by the boot of some Yale player in a scrimmage and knocked senseless. He was taken from the field in a dazed state, and did not fully recover his senses until this evening. The injury will not prove serious, and Abbot was able to leave town with the Dartmouth eleven to-night.

The game had the one pleasant merit of being entirely free from slugging. It was cleanly played on both sides. There were only two notable runs, most of the gains resulting from hammerings at the Dartmouth tackles and guards. The favorite Dartmouth play was to throw their backs around the Yale ends in a revolving formation, but no long runs resulted. All the Yale scores were made after the backs should have been downed.

Yale rolled up 22 points the first half. In the second part of the game three substitutes were put on the eleven, and it was a fierce struggle to force the ball over the line at all. Ten points were finally scored on flukes.

Dartmouth came close to two touch-downs, receiving both opportunities on fumbles of Yale.

Hazen, Rodgers, and Chadwick were Yale's aggressive players, and Cavanagh, Abbot, and Eckstrom fought hard for Dartmouth.

The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Hinkey	Right end	Cavanagh
Murphy and Chamberlain	Right tackle	Lewis
Sheldon	Right guard	Marshall
Cross	Centre	Pillsbury
Chadwick and Longacre	Left guard	Randall
Rodgers	Left tackle	Abbot, Walker
Hazen	Left end	Lakeman
Fincke, Polk	Quarter back	McCormack
De Witt and Hammond	Right half back	Crolius
Benjamin	Left half back	Eckstrom
Jerrems	Full back	Kelly

Touch-downs—Rodgers, 1; Benjamin, 1; De Witt, 2; Jerrems, 1. Goals kicked on touch-downs—Chadwick, 1; Jerrems, 1. Injured—Abbot. Time—First half, twenty-five minutes; second half, fifteen minutes. Referee—Mr. Thornburg, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Knapp, Yale. Linesmen—Messrs. McKee and Trudeau, Yale.

Lafayette, 52; Rutgers, 0.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 30.—The football team of Lafayette College easily defeated Rutgers this afternoon by the score of 52 to 0.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

Racing.—At Morris Park.

Cycling.—Meeting of wheelmen at Turn Hall, Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, in interest of good roads, 8 P. M. Meeting of Jersey City wheelmen at Clio Club, Belmont and Crescent Avenue, to arrange for Thanksgiving Day parade evening.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Bowling.—Castle Point Cycle Club bowlers vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club team, at Hoboken, 8 P. M. Bank Clerks' League—Bank of Republic, Citizens' Savings, and Union Square Banks games, at 98 Gansevoort Street, 8 P. M.

Cycling.—Ten-mile road race at Garrisons, N. Y.

Yachting.—Meeting of New-York Yacht Racing Association at O'Neill's, Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, 8 P. M.

KILLED ONE OF MR. IRVING'S ACTORS

Fell from a Bridge with a Calcium-Light Cylinder, Which Exploded.

While Sir Henry Irving was making his speech of thanks in the Abbey Theatre Building on Tuesday evening, the audience heard an explosion behind the scenes. They little knew that the explosion would have a fatal ending for one of the members of the Irving company.

James O. Harper, Richard Daniels, and Richard Cooper had all climbed to a bridge behind the proscenium arch for the purpose of hearing Sir Henry's speech. Harper lost his balance and fell, carrying with him a calcium light cylinder. When the cylinder struck the stage it exploded and Harper was so badly injured that he was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. He remained there all day yesterday and died at 6:30 o'clock last night.

Harper lived at Fort Wayne, Ind., where it is said he has a wife and family.

The employes of the theatre are reticent about the matter, but it is said that several others were injured by the explosion. Daniels was unable to work last night on account of his injuries.

The Plot to Free Durrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The publication of the George Reynolds letter received by the Coroner Monday morning drew out of a pigeonhole in a morning paper office a letter purporting to be written by one Richard Smyth, whose name, it happens, was mentioned in the Reynolds letter. The Smyth letter is said to have been received on Sept. 21, and apparently was suppressed for the reason that nothing could be found to substantiate the story of a plot to free Durrant by means of perjury.

Capt. Lees has intimated that the Smyth statement was communicated to him about the time of its alleged receipt, and that it was withheld from the public at his request.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. E. PERSONS, 155 West 34th St.; 2 to 8 P. M.

A GOOD LOT OF JUMPERS

Pretty Races Across Country at the Westchester Track.

THE PEER WAS BEATEN BY A TUMBLE

Close Contests in the Handicap Hurdle and Selling Steeplechase Races—Venus Furnished the Day's Fun.

The Fall meeting of the New-York Steeplechase Association was brought to a close at the Westchester race track yesterday. The card was a good one, the sport first class, with good, sharp contests over the jumps, but the attendance was not what it should have been. The cool weather had much to do with that, however, for it was altogether too cool for comfort, unless one wore good, heavy clothing.

The meeting has shown conclusively that when sufficient inducements are offered there are plenty of horses in this country fit for cross-country racing, as the horses that have been started this Fall have, with one of two exceptions, been well schooled and thoroughly up to their work. With steeplechasing in the control of men who are now at the head of affairs, there seems to be no good reason why it should not be a popular and profitable sport, and an honestly conducted one as well. A number of new owners are to appear next season as owners of jumpers, and, with the stakes that are to be opened during the Winter, there is no reason why there should not be a revival of this most entertaining sport when honestly conducted. There is certainly no lack of horses that will make good hurdlers and steeplechasers.

The first of the steeplechases was the handicap, at four miles, which brought out a field of six, of which The Peer was the favorite in the speculation, with Duke of Abercorn a strong second choice, Riley Grannan playing the latter as heavily as it was possible to play jumpers. The run was a very pretty one, the horses passing the grand stand four times, and making the complete circuit of the field and leaping the water jump three times. The field ran well together during the first circuit, Chevy Chase and The Peer bringing up the rear, and Duke of Abercorn leading. Brazil was saving The Peer so as to utilize his speed at the end, a policy that would probably have proved successful had not Chevy Chase been in the way.

But after Duke of Abercorn, Woodford, Stockton, and Sam D. had all cleared the water jump the second time, Chevy Chase jumped short and fell. The Peer came close behind, and Brazil could not steer him away from impending disaster. He turned the horse, while in the air, with the result that The Peer landed short and went down, rolling over and over. Both horses and men were quickly up and went on over the course. The other horses had gained too much of an advantage for The Peer to catch them, so Duke of Abercorn, Woodford, and Brazil were very easily Woodford getting the place fully as handily from Sam D. The Peer finished fourth, beaten a sixteenth of a mile. Stockton broke down just before the last jump. His jockey dismounted, and the horse was led home, limping badly.

The three-mile chase, which followed, proved a very pretty contest between Richards, May Blossom, and Lafayette, who ran in a bunch over the entire course, taking the last half dozen jumps practically together. When it came to the flat Richards had more speed than his competitors, and outfooted them to the finish, winning by three lengths from May Blossom, who was a little better than that in front of the favorite, Lafayette, who jumped clear enough, but was too much bothered to make a race or chance against the Beard horse, Richards. Venus proved the low comedian of the day in this race. She threw her jockey over her head at the first obstacle, and the rest of the field had gone nearly half the route before she could be induced to get over this hurdle and to the water jump, her jockey having remounted after being so unceremoniously unseated. He persevered with the mare, and finally persuaded her to go about half the route, but then gave up the fight and went to his stable.

A run of two miles on the flat, with a field of seven horses, wound up the day's sport. Emma C., with Taral up, was made the favorite, and won the event right handily from the second choice, Deerslayer, the rest of the lot being beaten off. Harlington broke down while coming down the hill, and his jockey had to dismount and lead him home.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are appended:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward. About two miles and a half. Time—4:53. No bid for the winner.

1—Fugitive, J. M. Crosby's b. g., 3 years, by Faustus-English Lass, 144 pounds, $1,000			(Veach)
2—Maretti, J. E. McDonald's b. g., 3, 127			(J. Callahan)
3—Daybreak, Broad Hollow Stable's ch. g., 4, 142, $1,000			(Brazil)
*Poteen, 3, 127.			
*Fell.			

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—10	Fugitive	1—1	Daybreak
6—1	Maretti	8—5	4—1
		Poteen	3—5

Won by two lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, guaranteed value $1,000, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. About two miles and a half, over ten hurdles. Time—4:47.

1—Caracas, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 4 years, by Emperor of Norfolk-Clara D., 164 pounds			(Mr. Persse)
2—San Joaquin, J. M. Crosby's br. g., 145			(Veach)
3—Winship, Westbrook Stable's ch. m., 4, 139			(Chandler)
4—Southerner, aged, 154	5—Rose Howard, aged, 133.		

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5	Caracas	2—5	4—1
2—1	San Joaquin	3—5	10—1
8—1	Winship	8—5	

Won by a neck; ten lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; guaranteed value $1,000, of which $200 to second and $150 to third. About four miles. Time—8:11.

1—Duke of Abercorn, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., 5 years, by Duke of Magenta-Lady Lumley, 144 pounds			(Mr. Persse)
2—Woodford Stable's ch. g., a., 146			(McInerny)
3—Sam D., C. Myer's ch. g., a., 143			(F. Hueston)
4—The Peer, 6, 163			
5—Chevy Chase, 6, 138.			
*Stockton, a., 142.			
*Did not finish.			

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2	D. of Aberc'n	3—5	1—1
5—1	Woodford	8—5	8—1
10—1	Sam D.	4—1	8—1
		The Peer	2—5
		Chevy Chase	3—1
		Stockton	3—1

Won by four lengths; fifty lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling steeplechase. About three miles. Time—6:02. No bid for the winner.

1—Richards, Erie Stable's ch. g., 3 years, by Macduff-Shadow Dance, 123 pounds			(F. Hueston)
2—May Blossom, Pamrapo Stable's b. m., 4, 138			(Green)
3—Lafayette, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4, 146			(Bracken)
*—Venus, a., 167.			
*Threw Jockey and did not go the course.			

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1	Richards	8—5	4—5
5—5	May Blossom	1—2	8—1
		Lafayette	1—4
		Venus	3—1

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; welter weight race for all ages. Two miles. Time—3:34.

1—Emma C., J. R. Keene's br. f., 3 years, by Barebin-Guenn, 134 pounds			(Taral)
2—Deerslayer, Oneck Stable's b. c., 7, 137			(Doggett)
3—Kilkenny, T. Welsh's br. h., 6, 142			(Chandler)
4—Marcus, 6, 139		6—Red Cloud, 6, 142.	
Campayne, 4, 137.		*—Harry Alonzo, 6, 142.	
*Did not finish.			

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5	Emma C.	1—2	20—1
2—1	Deerslayer	3—5	12—1
7—1	Kilkenny	5—2	10—1
20—1	Marcus	8—1	
		Campayne	8—1
		Red Cloud	4—1
		Harry Alonzo	4—1

Won by three lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap. The Withers mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Gotham	108	Monaco	105
Brandywine	116	Sir Dixon, Jr.	99
Mauricon	107	April Fool	87
Sun Up	107	Phoebus	87

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for two-year-olds. Eclipse course. Six furlongs.

Refugee	110	Wexford	98
Patrol	110	Medica	95
Forum	108	Con Moto	97
Casette	107	Defender	90
Hamilton II.	100	Palmerston	85
Intermission	100		

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for all ages. The Withers mile.

Ramapo	128	Peacemaker	107
Rubicon	117	Sir Francis	100
Galilee	113	Bombazette	93
Beldemera	110	Refugee	87
Buckrene	100	Carib	87
Lamplighter	107	Premier	85

FOURTH RACE.—Champagne Stakes for two-year-olds of $50 each, starters to pay $100 additional, with $3,000 added, of which $800 to second and $200 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Ben Brush	120	Merry Prince	110
Prince Liet	110		

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling allowances. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile.

Marshall	118	Harry Reed	108
Chesapeake	113	The Swain	107
Doggett	113	Halton	107
Sun Up	111	Cuckoo	105
Derfargilla	109	Sir Francis	105
The Sage	109	Effie Dean	100

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; beaten allowances. The Withers mile.

Charade	122	Merry Duke	97
Maurice	108	Sue Kittle	95
Matt Byrnes	107	Pitfall	91
Candelabra	103	Kisbern	91
Eclipse	103	Fannie B.	91
Lochindar	103	Kennel	88

SALE OF THE SHULTS STOCK.

Satisfactory Prices Obtained for Well-Bred Young Trotters and Roadsters.

Although the crowd at Parkville Farm yesterday did not seem to be much larger than the first day, there was very much more of a buying spirit abroad. As Peter C. Kellogg, the auctioneer, put it, "They are here from Maine and California, not to mention Paris, and things are humming." The bidding was brisk.

The excitement of the day reached its climax when the choice of the stable, Nannie, 2:33½ at three years, was offered. G. Rousaus of 18 Broadway, New-York, and S. de Beauvais of Paris, France, entered the lists and bombarded each other with fifty-dollar bids, to the intense interest of the onlookers, until finally M. de Beauvais reached $2,200 and got the mare. M. de Beauvais also bought Susie S., 2:15½, for $600; the Stamboul colt Landford for $850, and Arascene, 2:38¾, for $825.

The total realized for the 101 head sold was $23,730, an average of $235 per head.

The best prices obtained were:

Louise S., ch. f., 1893, by Simmons, dam Susie S., by Hylas; H. J. Jenkins, Brooklyn	$160
Sasa, br. f., 1895, by Stranger, dam Susie S.; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	140
Kathleen Daly, b. f., 1893, by Senator L., dam Net Medium, by Happy Medium; G. W. Merritt, Greenwich, Conn.	200
Virtue W., blk. m., 1891, by Lexington Wilkes, dam Victoria Wilkes, by Onward; Gustav Nelson, New-York City	100
Tarefa, blk. f., 1895, by Thistle, dam Virtue W., by Lexington Wilkes; A. S. Case, Three Bridges, N. J.	150
Percy Woodnut, ch. g., 1890, by Woodnut, dam Ellie Fox, by Red Wilkes; Dr. Shepard, Sheepshead Bay	310
Clara Phallas, b. f., 1893, by Phallas, dam Clara Wilkes, by Onward; Dr. Shepard, Sheepshead Bay	380
Susie S., 2:15¾, b. m., 1894, by Hydas, dam Lady Byron, by Byron; S. de Beauvais, Paris, France	600
Strathdearn, b. c., 1895, by Stranger, dam Grecian Bend, by Director; J. F. Dingee, Brooklyn	230
Thian, blk. c., 1895, by Thistle, dam Hazeldell, by Jay Gould; E. J. Reynolds, Catskill, N. Y.	110
Pandit, (2,680,) br. s., 1890, by Pandect, dam Madeleln, by Hambletonian; G. H. Hulse, New-York City	280
Beatrice Pandit, b. f., by Pandit, dam Beatrice, by Cuyler; R. Fitzsimmons, Stamford, Conn.	120
Landford, br. c., 1893, by Stamboul, dam Lillian Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; S. de Beauvais, Paris, France	850
Thielt, b. c., 1895, by Thistle, dam Lillian Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; J. P. Rodgers, Gravesend, L. I.	230
Auran, b. g., 1894, by King Red, dam by Auranian, by General Washington; D. McCabe, Brooklyn	120
Anglaise, b. f., 1893, by Rumor, dam Auranian, by General Washington; J. T. Smith, Brooklyn	185
Morant, (2:20,) blk. s., 1879, by Tattler, dam Maid, by Mambrino Chief; Flying Cloud; R. Fitzsimmons, Stamford, Conn.	210
Directress, (2:28¾,) br. m., 1886, by Director, dam Aloha, by A. W. Richmond; J. T. Smith, Brooklyn	410
Thiers, ch. c., 1895, by Thistle, dam Directress, by Director; W. R. Reynolds, Brooklyn	220
Winola, (2:23½,) b. m., 1891, by Favorita Wilkes, dam Lona, by General Burton; P. Collins, Brooklyn	650
Samar, br. c., 1895, by Stranger, dam Winola, by Favorite Wilkes; Fashion Lawn Farm, Jamesville, Va.	160
Eagle Princess, (2:15¾, paced,) rn. m., 1889, by Eagle Bird, dam Addie Leggett, by Young Jim; John Schroeder, Brooklyn	650
Sacopa, blk. f., 1895, by Stranger, dam Eagle Bird; John Driscoll, Parkville, L. I.	250
Nannie, (2:33½,) b. f., 1891, by Blarney, dam Naomi, by Socrates; S. de Beauvais, Paris, France	2,200
Sadowa, br. f., 1895, by Stranger, dam Nannie, by Blarney; Wilson Reid, Parkville, L. I.	200
Arascene, (2:38¼,) ch. m., 1884, by Simmons, dam Sister Scot, by Latham's Royal George; S. de Beauvais, Paris, France	325
Strahsund, b. c., 1895, by Stranger, dam Arascene, by Simmons; M. McDonald, New-York City	170
Reclare, blk. f., 1892, by Phallas, dam Arascene, by Simmons; J. A. Bennett, Parkville, L. I.	300
Bodice, b. m., 1892, by Lavaland, dam Boadicea, by Hambletonian; C. K. Smith, Brooklyn	130
Mora, blk. f., 1892, by Thistle, dam Miss Collins, by Ben Fish; G. Rousans, New-York City	620
Leone, b. f., 1892, by Guy Wilkes, dam Leontine, by Hamlet; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	700
Belle of Fordway, ch. m., 1886, by Alcyone, dam Jenny H., by Benedict Morrill; W. Sipling, Parkville, L. I.	220
Whiz, blk. m., 1890, by Thistle, dam Black Maid, by Mambrino Chief; Flying Cloud	200
Grace Jay, b. f., 1894, by Jay Wilkes, dam Grace Vernon, by Nutwood; S. A. White, Brooklyn	175
Lizette Jay, ch. f., 1894, by Jay Wilkes, dam Lizette, by Voltaire; H. F. Eaves, Wilmington, Del.	180
Tirana, br. f., 1895, by Thistle, dam Beatrice Rose, by Baron Rose; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	140
Molly Daly, blk. f., 1895, by Delmarch, dam Dart, by A. W. Richmond; F. H. Bronson, Bridgeport, Conn.	20
Bay colt, 1895, by Mitchell, dam Ora Mater, by Belmont; William Houf, East New-York	100
Tricino, b. c., 1895, by Thistle, dam Bella D., by Schroeder, Brooklyn	100
Gem, b. f., 1892, by Albert W., dam Gemma, by Echo; H. J. Paine, Parkville, L. I.	150
Coacher, b. g., 1891; James Power, Brooklyn	180
Accident, b. s., 1890, by Pandect, dam Beatrice, by Cuyler; W. F. Quade, Brooklyn	100
Total for 51 head	$13,615
Average per head	267
Grand total for two days—101 head	$23,730
Grand average per head	235

A WOMAN'S QUEER PARTISANSHIP

She Sacrifices Her Crockery and Tins in Support of Her Views.

A Republican mass meeting was held in Prince Street Tuesday evening, and among those who listened to the speeches of the orators and the demonstrations of approval of their adherents was Mrs. Bridget Maher, who lives at 8 Prince Street, close to the place of meeting.

Now, Mrs. Maher is the relic of Thomas Maher, who was, for a number of years, a Tammany Assemblyman, and, like her husband, she entertained views quite unlike those expressed by the Republican speakers. She was too loyal to her husband's political faith to allow the strong utterances of the orators to pass without protest, so she started a fusillade of crockery at the despised Republicans.

Dishes, tinware, and finally a coalscuttle came hustling down from her window, until a policeman entered the house and tried to keep the woman quiet. He found the door locked, and then gained access to Mrs. Maher's rooms over a fire-escape. He was successful in this effort, but was vigorously resisted by the irate woman.

The policeman was at length victorious, and took the woman into custody. Yesterday morning she was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court and fined $10 for intoxication and disorderly conduct.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN BURGLARY

Three Men Break Open a Show Case While a Policeman Looks On.

While John Bartman of 150 Leonard Street, Daniel Armstrong of 29 East Broadway, and Michael Harrington of 96 Bayard Street were frantically working to open a showcase in front of the store of J. H. Finkelstone, at 9 East Broadway, a policeman stood a block away and watched them. He appeared on the scene just as the lock gave way and the door flew open. He caught Bartman, and the other two were caught by another policeman.

Bartman had, when searched, a jimmy and a lockpick, and was therefore committed for trial by Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for carrying burglar's tools. Armstrong had a watch and chain for which he would not account, and Harrington a pocket camera about which he refused to say anything. The three men were committed to await trial on the charge of burglary.

Intended to Kill Miss Wright.

Emma Cawald, thirty-eight years old, of 102 Sands Street, Brooklyn, was fined $10 in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for carrying a revolver. Then she was held on a charge of felonious assault, made by Miss Sarah A. Wright, 138 Manhattan Avenue, in front of whose house she was arrested.

When she was locked up, she said she had intended to kill Miss Wright, without whom, she declared, she could not live. She said that she and Miss Wright had been intimate friends for six years, and had lived together most of that time. Enemies, she said, had separated them. She made up her mind to kill Miss Wright and herself.

She said she did not always have control of herself, and that her father died in an insane asylum.

A RETURN CYCLE PATH

That Is What Wheelmen Will Have in Brooklyn Before Next Summer.

BOULEVARD'S WEST DRIVE THE PLACE

It Is to be Macadamized, and When Completed Will Be a Fine Substitute for a Return Path from the Sea.

Every wheelman who has ridden on the famous Coney Island cycle path will be pleased to learn that there is every prospect of a return path being laid in the near future. In fact, work has already been started in this direction. The outcome of the labor may not be a cycle path as fine as the one now in use, but it will be a path to all intents and purposes.

Last year $50,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the Boulevard, and all of this sum has not been expended. What remains is sufficient to start the work of macadamizing the west drive, and this is the work that is now under way. There is enough money on hand to macadamize three miles of the drive, and this much will be finished, in all probability, before the middle of December.

Fine macadam is a delight to bicyclists, and this driveway, when completed, will certainly be used by them to a considerable extent. The west drive is ostensibly for heavy bicycles, but on Sunday, which is the great wheelmen's day

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Addison—Weller.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Oct. 30.—Miss Katherine Onderdonk Weller, daughter of Surrogate A. N. Weller of Queens County, was married to Charles Lambert Addison at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Cathedral of the Incarnation. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Littlejohn of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Cox, Dean of the cathedral corporation.

The bride wore a heavy white satin gown, the corsage of which was covered with beautiful old point lace. Her veil of white tulle was fastened by a diamond pin, the gift of her father. Her bouquet was of white chrysanthemums.

Miss Maud Fierd of New-York was the maid of honor. She wore a striking gown of white satin trimmed with chiffon. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Butler, Miss Grace Stanton, Miss Marian Dunn, and Miss Ethel Tweddle of New-York, and Miss Suzette Stuart and Miss Martha Stuart of Philadelphia. They wore green satin gowns and white hats trimmed with white feathers. Their bouquets were of white chrysanthemums. The two flower girls, Miss Frances Hamesley and Miss Carrol Hasey, niece of the bride, were prettily attired in white dresses trimmed with corn-colored ribbon. They carried garlands of yellow chrysanthemums.

Richard Wright of Philadelphia was best man. The ushers were H. Seldon Weller of Hempstead, L. I.; George R. Pratt of New-York, Walter A. Fox of Philadelphia, Clifford B. Freu of Albany, and Hawley W. Hawkins and Clarence C. Vernan of New-York.

The altar of the cathedral was handsomely trimmed with white chrysanthemums and roses. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's father, at Hempstead.

Among the guests present from New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia were Edgar M. Cullen, John Nicolls Buchholz, Calvin C. Pratt, Miss Dorothea Buchholz, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Stanton, Mrs. L. T. Addison, Mrs. A. M. Onderdonk, Miss C. Onderdonk, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hasey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sinclaire, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hensley, the Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. Florence Fox, Mr. C. D. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. William Fox, C. D. Fox, Jr., C. Stanley Fox, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Worrall, and Frank Worrall.

Baron and Baroness von Huffman, Mr. Fletcher Battershall, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Ford, C. F. Prince, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rushmore, Edgar M. Church, John Brockin, Guy Hethengton, L. Randolph Snowden, Howard Typhr, Mr. and Mrs. Webb Docherty, Mrs. Mary Tucker, Mrs. A. M. Littlejohn, Miss Littlejohn, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wesson, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Cortlandt, Miss Varker, Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Lanehart, Thomas Varker, Miss Jessie Varker, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Hall, Mrs. Gwynn, the Misses Gwynn, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barr, the Misses Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Harris Cunliff, Mrs. Samuel Cox, Mrs. Leverick, the Rev. William P. Orrick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Butler.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mohr, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sternberg, William Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Rushmore Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lawrence, Howard Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. William Ehart, Hamilton Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Buchholz, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Rosengarten, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Sexton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Eldridge, Mrs. Irwin Agnew, Mrs. D. Hayes Agnew, Dr. and Mrs. J. Howe Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Willets, Miss Kate V. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Benners, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron De Graw, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll F. Norton, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. J. Finn, Mr. and Mrs. William Ray, Miss Ray, and Charles G. Shaw.

Tolley—Stevenson.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 30.—The First Presbyterian Church of South Orange was thronged by notables this evening, when Miss Margaret Stevenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson, and Frederick W. Tolley of Providence, R. I., were married by the pastor, the Rev. George L. Spinning. The church was handsomely decorated with palms and yellow chrysanthemums. There were about 700 guests from many places.

The bride wore a rich gown of heavy white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and wore, as her only jewel, a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Marion Viola Stevenson, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and was gowned in white silk and carried white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Jean Stevenson, a sister of the bride; Miss Anna Tolley, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Mabel Conrow of New-York City, and Miss Minnie Francis of Brooklyn. The bridesmaids wore eighteenth century gowns of yellow satin, with the waists spangled with gold. They carried yellow chrysanthemums. Miss Jennie Morgan Mandeville and Miss Mary Morgan Mandeville, the little flower girls, were dressed in white chiffon over yellow silk, and carried yellow chrysanthemums.

Stephen Roe of New-York was best man, and the ushers were Henry Strong and William Hankinson of New-York City, Oscar Schoenherr, Jr., of Brooklyn; William Marshall Fuller of Baltimore, Henry Ives of Bridgeport, Conn., and Charles Stalknecht of Montrose.

After the ceremony there was a large reception at the home of the bride's parents, in Prospect Street. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Mandeville, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Kroh, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Drummond, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Jewett, Major and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Miss Roe, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Halsart, Mrs. Frederick W. Tolley, Mrs. Arthur T. Hill, the Misses Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Conover, the Misses Conover, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Conover, Jr., all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wilson and the Misses Wilson of Brooklyn, Miss Gillis of Detroit.

The young couple will live in Providence, R. I., upon their return from the wedding trip.

Palmer—Matthews.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 30.—A pretty wedding took place in the First Reformed Church, East Orange, to-night, when Miss Cynthia Badeau Matthews, daughter of Charles B. Matthews, and Walter Palmer were married by the Rev. Dr. George H. Bishop, the pastor of the church.

Palms and potted plants composed the elaborate decorations in the interior of the church, and several hundred guests witnessed the ceremony.

The bride was attired in a handsome gown of white satin, trimmed with chiffon, and carried bridal roses. Miss Hattie Matthews, a sister of the bride, who was the maid of honor, wore pink organdie and chiffon, and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Adella Dean of Brooklyn and Miss Eleanor A. Palmer, a sister of the bridegroom, were clad in pink organdie and held bunches of pink carnations.

Harry Vreeland Youngman of Albany was the best man, and the ushers were Charles Carter of Brooklyn, James Matthews, a brother of the bride; Harry Brown, and Frank Robertson.

A reception followed at the home of the bride. Among the guests were Walter N. Walker and George Greenberg of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Dean, Miss Pauline Dean, Miss Harriet Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Fiske, Dr. Rodney Fiske, and A. Wallace Higgins of Brooklyn; the Rev. and Mrs. John Parker of Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dixon, Miss Dixon, and Philip Hall of Stamford, Conn.

Edward S. Ely of Chicago; Mrs. E. E. Badeau, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Badeau, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Shand, Mrs. Jane Dean, Miss Emma Dean, Miss Laura Dean, and Harry Dean of West Brighton, S. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Strohmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cook Waldron of Montclair; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. De Camp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Huntington, Jr., of Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Burr Altha, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Green, Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Alling, Miss Alling, Dr. and Mrs. William A. Durrie, Mr. and Mrs. John Durrie, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pettinger, Miss Pettinger, Mrs. Jennie Smith, Lothair Smith, and Clarence Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will live abroad for the present.

Hull—Wolfe.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 30.—Miss Minnie Louise Wolfe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wolfe of Steuben Street, East Orange, and Frederick James Hull of Newark were married to-night in the First Congregational Church, East Orange, by the Rev. Charles C. Winans of Watsessing.

The ceremony was performed before the altar in a bower of palms. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace, and her full tulle veil was secured with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bunch of white Marshal Neil roses.

Miss Mabel G. La Forge of New-York, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. She was gowned in pale blue satin with pearl trimmings, and held yellow roses.

Harry L. Wolfe, brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were William C. Whitney, Harry Morehouse, Thomas Smith of Newark, and George Bunn of Brooklyn.

Miss Emma D. Helzman of St. Ignatius's Church choir, New-York City, sang the bridal chorus from the Lohengrin wedding march.

A reception to immediate friends and relatives followed the ceremony at the home of the bride. Among those present were Mrs. James A. Jarman, Miss Edith Truslow, Miss Amy Hendricks, Mrs. Hendricks, Miss Emma D. Helzman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lamborne, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baker, all of New-York; Mrs. H. E. La Forge, Miss Mabel La Forge, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mead, Miss Clara Mead, Mr. and Mrs. George Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Peck and Miss Caroline Peck, all of Greenwich, New-York.

George A. Bunn of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Timbrook, Mr. and Mrs. John Cowell, W. H. Gildersleeve, William C. Whitney, Harry Morehouse, and Thomas Smith of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Van Buren of Hoboken; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Winans of Paterson; Mr. and Mrs. George Baker of Little Bound Brook; the Misses Sheldon of Chatham.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Griffith of Bernardsville, Chauncey Crowell, the Misses Crowell, Miss Edna Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel D. Hall, Miss Mamie Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Henry, Miss Hattie Henry, Mrs. R. A. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Schenck, and Peter S. Carter of East Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. Hull will live in East Orange after they return from their wedding trip.

Green—Robinson.

Miss Florence Laura Robinson, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson of 46 West Tenth Street and granddaughter of the late Charles Knox, was married to Frederic B. Green of London, England, in the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The platform and pulpit of the church were banked with tropical plants and massed with large white chrysanthemums. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Clark Wright of the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Col. Edward M. Knox. The best man was Alexander Gartshore of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and the maid of honor was Miss May Ella Robinson, a sister of the bride. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were Paul Goddard Chapman, George Elsworth Dunscombe, Wilbur Lincoln Archer, Charles Ellison Crawford, Edward Knox Cook, and George Hyslop Robinson, a brother of the bride.

The bride wore a gown of white satin Duchesse, trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms. The veil of tulle was secured to the hair by a diamond ornament, one of the groom's gifts.

The residence of the bride's mother was lavishly decorated by Fleischman for the reception. In the front drawing rooms where the newly married couple received their friends, were white roses and palms, while the other rooms were decked with pink and white chrysanthemums and roses.

Mabbott—Ollive.

The wedding of Miss Kate Adele Ollive and Dr. J. Milton Mabbott took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Ollive of 23 West Seventy-fourth Street.

The floral decorations were elaborate and beautiful. The drawing room, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, was banked at one end with palms and white chrysanthemums, and the bridal party stood under an arch of white chrysanthemum bridal bells. The library was decorated with yellow and the dining room with pink chrysanthemums, and an aisle of broad white satin ribbons supported by floral posts extended through the entire length of the three rooms.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin profusely trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil of duchesse lace was secured with natural orange blossoms and diamond ornaments, including the bridegroom's gift, a magnificent sunburst. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Her maid of honor, Miss Edith Ollive, a sister of the bride, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point appliqué lace and lilies of the valley. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white roses. The bride's mother wore violet velvet and point lace, with a bodice of white satin embroidered with spangles and violet beads.

The bride was given away by her father, and her brother, Master T. Marcus Ollive, acted in the capacity of a page. John Brenton Copp of New-Haven, Conn., was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. William J. Magill, Elon S. Hobbs, Dr. Paul E. Tiemann, and Dr. Van Horne Norrie.

A large reception followed the ceremony, the supper being served by Pinard. After a Southern trip, Dr. and Mrs. Mabbott will reside at the Brevoort House.

Dumont—Taylor.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Josephine Taylor to Charles Gregg Dumont took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Trinity Chapel in West Twenty-fifth Street.

The chancel of the church was elaborately decorated with large palms, which were massed against the wall and formed a background for bunches of pink and white chrysanthemums and roses. On the altar were vases filled with long-stemmed pink roses.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Taylor of 212 West End Avenue. She is an accomplished musician, and was educated in Paris.

The ceremony yesterday was performed by the Rev. William H. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel. The best man was Louis N. Gibb. The bride, who went up the aisle on the arm of her father, wore a gown of white satin elaborately trimmed with point lace and pearls. The skirt was made plain, the lace being principally on the bodice. Her veil of tulle was secured to the hair with a superb circlet presented by the bridegroom, and her bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

Miss Mabel Dumont, who acted as maid of honor, wore a gown of Nile green satin. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Mason, Miss Maggie Hubbard, Miss Marion Dumont, and Miss Edith Taylor. They wore gowns of rose satin and tulle veils of the same color, and carried large bunches of chrysanthemums.

The ushers were Frederic C. Brown, Louis Court, Harry Van Clief, and J. Cassell Wright.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, where the drawing rooms were elaborately trimmed with palms and chrysanthemums. The young couple will go to the Atlanta Exposition on their wedding trip, and upon their return will make their home with the bride's parents. They will receive on Wednesdays in December.

Bassett—Wilson.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 30.—Natalie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry Wilson of this city was married this evening to Thomas Andrew Bassett of New-Haven.

The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, 419 Fairfield Avenue. It was an event of social importance, and there was a large gathering of prominent society people from this city and New-Haven present.

The bride is a very charming and popular young woman and the groom a Sergeant in the New-Haven Greys, the Elm City élite military organization.

The ceremony took place in the drawing room before a temporary altar. The room was decorated in green and white chrysanthemums. The Rev. Herbert D. Cone, rector of Christ Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Charlotte Burr of Black Rock, a classmate of the bride at St. Margaret's Seminary, Waterbury, was maid of honor. David Gregg of Waterbury was best man. The ushers were Clarence Hooker, Minott Osborn, and Theodore Coe, all of New-Haven.

At the reception after the ceremony were Dr. and Mrs. Mortimer A. Lewis, Miss Catherine Wainwright of New-York, Judge and Mrs. Samuel A. York, Miss Justine Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Earle, Miss Rebecca Orten of New-Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. James Burnett of Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Adams of Ansonia, Hon. and Mrs. Edward Day of Seymour. A large number of society people from this city were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Bassett will pass the Winter in the South, and on their return will reside in New-Haven.

Bailey—Rusby.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—Miss Florence Eastman Rusby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Rusby, and Charles Dumond Bailey of Glen Ridge were married to-night in the Park Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Robert M. Aylesworth, pastor of the church.

The interior of the edifice was profusely decorated with palms and chrysanthemums.

The bride wore a becoming gown of white satin, with pearl trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

Miss Jennie Davis Rusby, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and was attired in white silk crêpe, with lace trimmings, and carried pink roses.

Howard Freeman was the best man, and the ushers were Chester B. Lawrence of Irvington, Edward M. Sanford of Newark, Ernest Coudon of Glen Ridge, and William Freeman, E. Le Roy Hunt of Irvington, the little cousin of the bride, was dressed in pink satin and acted as page.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride, in Liberty Street, to the immediate friends of the young couple. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. David Barrows of Philadelphia, Mrs. Bruns of Brooklyn, Miss Garland of Jersey City, Vincent Serafini of Princeton, the Misses Saxon of Amphere, Miss Ella Ingraham of Newark, Joseph R. Rusby of Far Rockaway, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hunt of Irvington, and J. Farras of Glen Ridge.

Craft—Weeks.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Oct. 30.—Miss Evelyn T. Weeks was married to Edward E. Craft in St. Paul's Church to-day, the Rev. Samuel Maxwell officiating.

The bride's dress was of white faille silk, heavily trimmed with pearls. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried white roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Coles, Miss Bertha Wright, Miss Edna Luyster, and Miss Daisy Weeks. The best man was W. Burlingcocks, and the ushers were Ward Dickson and J. Lewiston Birdsall.

Six hundred invitations were issued for the church ceremony. A reception was held at the home of the bride's uncle, James Raymond Luyster, at Red Spring. The wedding breakfast was served for the family and a few intimate friends by Clark of New-York.

Among those present were the Rev. Milton A. Craft, the Rev. Henry Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Craft, Miss Craft, Miss Laura Craft, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Raymond Luyster, John L. Luyster, James Luyster, William E. Luyster, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hobart Smock, Mrs. W. F. Cocks, Mrs. Eugene Tappan, Mrs. Willet Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard F. Coles, and Dr. and Mrs. Fred A. Wright.

Potts—Fuhrman.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 30.—St. Patrick's Church here was the scene of a brilliant wedding to-day, the contracting parties being James J. Potts, former Assistant City Treasurer, and Miss Katie E. Fuhrman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Fuhrman of Elizabethport.

The bride wore a gown of ivory white satin trimmed with pearls and lace. She was veiled with tulle with orange blossoms. The maid of honor was Miss Cecilia Fuhrman, sister of the bride. She wore pink silk with lace trimming. The bridesmaids were the Misses Lilly Nugent and Elizabeth Burtges of Brooklyn. They were attired in gowns of white brocaded satin, trimmed with pearls, and wore Gainsborough hats, and carried bouquets of pink carnations.

The best man was Deputy Controller John J. McGrath. The ushers were John J. Donovan of Kingston, N. Y.; William A. Bourdon, John P. Fuhrman, brother of the bride, and City Clerk James J. Manning.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Martin Gessner, and a number of priests were seated near the altar. A nuptial mass followed.

A reception was held later at the home of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Potts will go for the honeymoon to Atlanta.

Hellman—Wyman.

Miss Estelle Wyman, a daughter of Mrs. F. H. Wyman of 48 East Ninety-eighth Street, was married last night at 8 o'clock to M. Hellman, the ceremony taking place in the large drawing room of the Hotel Brunswick.

The floral decorations were elaborate. At one end of the room was an arch of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. There were also portieres of these flowers, and the mantel was banked with lilies.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Rudolph Grossman. The best man was Lemuel H. Wyman. The bride was attended by her sisters, Miss Maud Wyman, and Miss Harriet Wyman, who wore costumes of rose satin, with chiffon and lace frillings. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with point lace. She also wore many diamond ornaments.

The ushers were Milton Katzenberg, Nathan Holman, Benjamin Foster, Max Bear, Edward Salberg, and Arthur Hellman.

Powers—Staats.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 30.—Miss May M. Staats of this city became Mrs. James Pendleton Powers of Plainfield last night at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church here, which was filled with friends of the couple.

The Rev. Dr. Price performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Owen.

The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor Z. Beerbower, Miss Leonora Donne, Miss May V. Bull, Miss Elsie W. Read, Miss Marion McKenzie, and Miss Margaret Snow.

The ushers were W. V. Vreeland of Princeton, H. B. Read of Somerville, H. W. Updike of Elizabeth, F. N. Voorhees of New-Brunswick, Harry H. Coward, and Harry L. Maxson of Plainfield.

A brilliant reception followed at the home here, 535 Madison Avenue, of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Staat.

Creeden—Smith.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Miss Catharine Louise Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Smith of this village, and P. S. Creeden of New-York, were married today in St. Augustine's Church by the Rev. John B. Creeden, a brother of the bridegroom.

The bride wore a gown of brocade satin, en train, and a tulle veil. Her bouquet was of white Bride roses. The bride's only attendant was Miss Elizabeth A. Smith, her sister. Her gown was of white crepe, and she carried a bouquet of Mme. de Waterville roses. The best man was ex-Assemblyman P. J. Donnelly of New-York. The ushers were J. F. Carroll, Charles McCue, T. P. Donnelly, Thomas King, C. D. Maready, John J. Smith, and T. F. Walsh.

A wedding breakfast was served after the church ceremony, at the home of the bride's parents.

West—Sutton.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30.—Miss Maud Randolph Sutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Sutton of this city, was married to-day to Mr. Clyde Brooklyn West of the local staff of The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The Rev. C. C. Griffith performed the ceremony in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

After a wedding journey, Mr. and Mrs. West will reside at 908½ Clay Street, Richmond.

Andrews—Key.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 30.—Miss Elizabeth Key, the youngest daughter of retired United States Circuit Judge D. M. Key, was married to-night to Garnett Andrews, Jr., of this city. Judge Key was Postmaster General during President Hayes's Administration. Presents came from every part of the United States. The ceremonies were the most brilliant ever witnessed here.

Roberts—Lohsen.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 30.—The marriage of Miss Lidia Lohsen of Keyport and Edward Roberts of New-Monmouth occurred to-day. The Rev. James Burns of Tuckerton performed the ceremony in the presence of about 100 guests. The bride wore a costume of white silk and lace.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have gone on a bridal trip through the New-England States.

RARE BOOKS ON MORMONISM

Continuation of the Sale of the Berrian Library—Works on Music and Sanskrit Literature.

A number of rare books on Mormonism and other subjects in Part II. of the Berrian Library were sold yesterday by Bangs & Co., among them being the following:

"The Book of Mormon," taken from the plates of Nephi, by Joseph Smith, Jr., Palmyra, Mo., printed by E. B. Grandin for the author, 1830, $15.50; third edition, carefully revised, and omitting the words "author and proprietor" from the title, Nauvoo, Ill., 1840, $5; "Doctrine and Covenants of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints," compiled by Joseph Smith, Jr., Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, Fred. G. Williams, Kirtland, Ohio, 1835, $5.50; "Times and Seasons," (a monthly.) 1839-1845, the first volume issued at Commerce, Ill., the others at Nauvoo, six volumes, $8.25.

"Museo Visconti, Museo Pio Clementino, e Museo Chiaramonti," eight volumes, atlas folio, 431 large fine plates, original impressions, a great and magnificent work, Roma, 1782-1808, $19; eight volumes of selected music, $8; eighteen volumes of the "Nation," New-York, 1870-78, not consecutive, $9.90; The New Era, (Jewish,) New-York, 1871-5, five volumes, $5.63.

"Notes and Queries," containing many thousand articles on books, history, heraldry, pedigrees, fine arts, antiquities, origins, and other curious and important matters, ninety-four volumes, complete, with indexes, 1849-93, $108.50; "The Journal of the American Antiquarian and Oriental Society," fourteen volumes, in numbers, Boston and New-Haven, $6.50; and "History of the Ancient Sanscrit Literature, So Far as It Illustrates the Primitive Religion of the Brahmans," second edition, 1860, by Max Müller, $5.50.

CORONER HOEBER KNOCKED DOWN

An Unskillful Bicyclist Runs Against Him and He Cannot Attend Court.

Coroner Hoeber was not on hand to hold court yesterday morning, and some inquests which he was to have held were adjourned. Word was received from the Coroner that he had been knocked down by a bicyclist in front of his home at Fifty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, at 8:15 P. M. Tuesday, and that he was confined to his bed, though not seriously hurt.

The Coroner and a friend had started from the Coroner's house for a short walk. They were busily engaged in conversation when the Coroner's friend saw a bicyclist coming down the street. He jumped for a place of safety, pulling the Coroner with him, but it was too late, and the wheel struck the Coroner in the side, knocking him to the pavement.

The Coroner's companion assisted him to his feet, and in the meantime the bicyclist made his escape. Coroner Hoeber insisted on continuing his walk, but his friend advised him to return home.

Yesterday the Coroner felt the effects of the accident more fully than at first. The Coroner's friend says the bicyclist did not seem to be a good rider and could not manage his wheel.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET.
REOPENS OCT. 31.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

Saturday Morning Drawing Classes
for Teachers.—Practical method in perspective from object; students taking this course prepared for advanced art classes; lectures given in schools and clubs. HELEN BURT, 145 East 18th St.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Gayler.
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d.
174 West 86th St.

SIGHT SINGING CLASSES. **Frank Damrosch's**
Sight Singing Classes for Ladies at Carnegie Hall. Two lessons weekly. Terms, $25 per season. Send for circular.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation. Junior department added by request. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Banjo, Mandolin, and Piano Instructions
by competent lady teacher, at home or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, Box 614 Post Office, city.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

FRAULEIN A. HISCHE, FROM HANOVER, teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & Co., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director, Cambridge, Mass.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal, Lakewood, N. J.

Teachers.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Ladies: Superior North German lady with music for city family; superior French lady with music for city family; German, French, English, and music for family; also several other French and German ladies with English and music for families at a distance. Apply to M. J. YOUNGFULTON, 23 Union Square, New-York.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE. Box 100 Times.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Suite, two newly and handsomely furnished sunny rooms; private bath, second floor; also back parlor; with board; references.

103 WEST 64th ST.—A strictly private family has three desirable rooms, with board; references.

134 WEST 75th ST.—Gentleman or man and wife desiring home comforts in a strictly private family; entire second floor; two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; en suite or singly; with board; references.

FLOORS OR SUITES, WITH PRIVATE TABLES; also single rooms from November till May. Call 21 West 34th St.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large and hall room, connecting; private baths; references.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

35 WEST 38th ST.—Large furnished back room; running water; good closet; use of bath.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, GENERAL Term.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York will apply to a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for the First Department and First District, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board and described in the report of the said board made to the Common Council of said city on or about the 9th day of May, 1895, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, dated the 14th day of June, 1895, and presented to this General Term on or about the said 14th day of June, 1895, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same. A description of the routes and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Common Council of the City of New-York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. All of the said papers were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House, in the said city, on the 10th day of October, 1895.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine after public hearing of all parties interested whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said General Term, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken and filed in said county of the property owners along the line of the said routes.

The notice herein heretofore published, dated the 29th day of October, 1895, is hereby withdrawn.

Dated New-York, October 30th, 1895.
BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
By A. E. ORR, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, New-York City, and TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, 35 Wall Street, New-York City, Attorneys to the Board.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application

DOCK BOARD MANAGEMENT

Testimony Before the Commissioners of Accounts.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER ON THE STAND

Checks for Campaign Contributions —Croker's Interference in the Department—Mr. Cram Again.

The session of the old Dock Board investigation held before Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis was unusually long yesterday. It was unusually interesting, too, and the room in the Stewart Building was crowded to the doors.

Chief Engineer Greene of the Dock Department testified on matters of importance. In 1892, according to his testimony, Mr. Croker sent word to relieve Greene and put another man in his place. Commissioner Phelan would not accede to the request, and things were made uncomfortable for Mr. Phelan, at the suggestion of the Chief Engineer a check for $125 was sent "to the fellows who were making Phelan uncomfortable." In due course it came back indorsed by Richard Croker, Mr. Greene testified. This was repeated in 1893. The two checks were exhibited yesterday.

Ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, with a thump of his fist that made Mr. Terry's hair rise, said he had made all the money he could out of the Dock Department contracts, and that he intended to make more, and, what was more, to hold on to it.

When asked if, as a filling-in contractor, he had dumped dead horses, he put his fingers in his vest armholes, tilted back his chair, and laughed heartily.

"Why, a dead horse is worth $6. Dump 'em! Never!" he said.

Mr. Plunkitt made the air fairly dance with excitement, and when he finally swaggered out of the room Mr. Terry looked as if he was somewhat relieved.

J. Sergeant Cram, former President of the Board, was on the stand for over an hour.

When the investigation opened, at 2:30 o'clock, Mr. Cram took the stand with an air of complete indifference. He informed Mr. Terry, in very polite language, that he hoped nothing would appear on the record except what took place at the investigation.

"Because, in an evening newspaper," he said, "there appeared yesterday a lot of stuff that purported to be stenographic reports of the board's meetings, but were in reality nothing of the sort."

"I assure you, Mr. Cram," rejoined the Commissioner, "that only what takes place here will be entered on the record."

Commissioner Terry plunged at once into the examination.

"Have you any wish," he asked ex-President Cram, "to modify your testimony given at our last session that appointments were made by you for political consideration?"

"No, Sir," said Cram, blandly, "other things being equal, I would do what other people do. I was there to manage the department, and I think I managed it very well; very well, indeed, Sir!"

Q.—Didn't you use your position to build up a political organization? A.—No, Sir, oh! dear me, no!

Q.—Didn't you appoint men on the recommendations of Pat Keenan and ex-Sheriff Flack? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were these men of sufficient moral character to warrant your accepting their recommendations? A.—I answer Yes once and twenty times, if necessary. I was not in the department to judge of these men's moral qualifications.

Mr. Cram admitted freely that he was accustomed to oblige his political friends in giving out appointments and positions. James Boyle, Michael Daly, Scannell, and others had thus been favored by him.

"But I think it is an outrage," he declared, "to ask me about the moral qualifications of these men for making recommendations."

"Did you regard Croker as of sufficiently moral calibre," asked Mr. Terry, with a sly smile, "to make recommendations?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You consider him a man of the utmost integrity?" sneered Mr. Terry.

"I was not aware," replied Mr. Cram, "that there were degrees of integrity or honesty, but I answer most emphatically Yes, Sir."

"Referring to the application of Peter Spence for appointment," continued Mr. Terry, "didn't you tell him he would have to join Tammany Hall?"

"No, Sir; oh, no," was the reply.

Q.—Wasn't it an essential in the Dock Department to belong to Tammany Hall? A.—Not that I know of, Sir; That only came in on a question of promotion.

Q.—So a man had to join Tammany Hall to insure promotion? A.—I didn't say so; it might have benefited him to do so.

Q.—What did you mean when you told Spence he was to join Tammany Hall? A.—You may draw what inference you please, Sir—any inference at all you please.

Q.—The Dock Board minutes show that the Chief Engineer was constantly reporting men as worthless and incompetent, and that they were always retained at your request? A.—Indeed! I think not.

"Well, here is the case of Pat McCann, whom the Chief Engineer reported as 'one of the most worthless whelps along the water front,' and who was retained at your request," said Mr. Terry, reading from the minutes.

"I was not present at that meeting, Sir," remarked Mr. Cram.

"McCann, foreman of laborers, was suspended until you were present at the next meeting, on Feb. 9, 1893. At that meeting Mr. Phelan said: 'What about McCann?' President Cram said: 'Reinstate him.' Chief Engineer Greene said: 'There is no place for him,' and President Cram said: 'Then you must find a place for him.' Do you mean to say that your opinion was better than Mr. Greene's as to the competency of a man?"

"He was a personal protégé of mine," said Mr. Cram. "I appointed McCann to please some shopkeeper friend of mine."

McCann was taken back into the department, but not in the same position he held before.

Chief Engineer Greene entered the room at this point and took a seat in the back.

"I made McCann take the pledge, and he gave up drinking," Mr. Cram said.

Mr. Cram, with indignation, said he had never accepted a pass or reduced rates from the steamship companies on any of his frequent trips to Europe. Only once, when he went to inspect the docks of Liverpool, Tilbury, and Southampton, had his expenses been paid.

Q.—Were you ever retained as counsel by James D. Leary, Morris & Cummings, Graves & Steers, Brown & Flemming, or any other men who had contracts for the Dock Department? A.—Your question, Sir, is impertinent! It would have been a scandal for me to do such a thing.

"The statement was made to me," explained Mr. Terry, "by a reputable lawyer in this city."

"It is a lie, Sir! Before you assail a man's character in this way you should put the men who make such statements on the stand."

Mr. Terry then showed to the witness two checks payable to and indorsed by Richard Croker, but Mr. Cram had no recollection of them, and said he had not accepted them. Chief Engineer George S. Greene, the next witness, knew more about them, however.

"In the Winter of 1892," Mr. Greene said, "Mr. Croker sent an order down to the Dock Department to remove me and put another man in my place. I heard that Phelan declined to accede to that request and that Croker was very angry. Mr. Phelan, I heard, was made to feel very uncomfortable.

"I felt grateful to Mr. Phelan, and thought I would like to do something that would be pleasant to him, and one day I asked him if it would make things more pleasant if I sent those fellows $100 or so. He said he thought it would. So I made out this check for $125 and took it to him. He looked at it and told me to take it to President Cram. I did so—and the check came back in due course indorsed by Richard Croker."

Q.—Whom did you mean by the phrase "those fellows"? A.—The parties who were making things uncomfortable for Phelan.

Q.—Were you a member of Tammany Hall? A.—No, nor of any other political organization.

The year following the same operation was repeated, Mr. Greene said.

Q.—Did Croker ever suggest anything about returning the money he received from those two checks? A.—Not that I know of.

Charles W. Haskins, an engineer who had testified before, came next. He testified briefly in regard to the contract with Plunkitt & Smith with the city to fill in an area at the dock at the foot of West Thirtieth Street, in 1886.

"The city," he said, "is supposed to receive 10 cents a load for its dumping privileges."

Thomas Smith of 329 East Fifty-first Street, of the firm of Plunkitt & Smith, and ex-Senator Plunkitt, then took the stand in turn, and served to introduce a new line of investigation that was sufficiently startling.

"We bought these tickets," said Mr. Smith, "at 10 cents each, and sold them as high as 40 cents. We issued private tickets of our own, which were taken up at the end of the day by the representative of the Dock Department and exchanged for the department's tickets."

Q.—Did you instruct your man to keep back fifty tickets a day, value $5? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Engineer Lasher on the subject of the tickets? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Plunkitt then walked up and made himself extremely comfortable in the witness chair.

"Did you ever have any contracts for the Department of Docks?" asked Commissioner Terry, quietly.

"Yes, Sir," cried Mr. Plunkitt in a loud voice, "I made all the money I could out of the department; all I could get. I mean to keep it, too; and there ain't no secret about it, either."

Q.—You got a good many positions in the department for your friends? A.—As many as ever I could.

Q.—In fact, you were down at the department all the time? A.—Whenever I thought I could get a contract or get a friend a position.

Q.—You are a member of Tammany Hall? A.—Yes, Sir. I'm a leader in my district, and expect to be for another twenty years.

Q.—You went to the department to get these men appointed as such a leader? A.—No, Sir. I went down there as George W. Plunkitt, and I think President Cram was a very nice gentleman.

Q.—Why do you feel so well toward the department? A.—Because they showed me favors and got me appointments.

Q.—You also got some men discharged?

"No, Sir!" cried the witness, banging his fist on the table. "It is a mean allegation! I never took a laboring man's work away in my life."

Mr. Terry and the witness glared at each other, and Mr. Terry asked Mr. Plunkitt not to get excited.

Q.—You appointed men who were in the habit of making contributions to political organizations? A.—Is that a crime? They were voluntary assessments. That ain't politics.

"I don't know much about politics," said Mr. Terry.

"Politics is a trade or a profession," explained the witness. "You want to learn it. If you don't you'll get fooled sure."

The ex-Senator said it was not politics, but his knowledge of the water front that had got him so many contracts.

Henry Thomas, the next witness, formerly an Inspector in the Dock Department, swore that for over three years Plunkitt & Smith had held back an average of fifty tickets a day.

"I got orders from Assistant Engineer Lasher," he said, "to accept this, and when I first protested, he said it was all right. He told me to mind my business and do as I was told or I should be discharged.

"Smith, of the firm of Plunkitt & Smith, told me not to worry. It was all right."

Thomas attended to the collection of these tickets, and said they were sometimes 100 short.

"Not only this," he said, "but Plunkitt & Smith dumped hay, straw, rotten apples, cats, rotten potatoes, and pieces of dead horses, and hedgehogs as solid filling into the area at Thirty-second Street."

Robert Nolan, who helped Thomas collect the tickets, corroborated his testimony.

"I was afterward discharged," he said, "and I heard it was at Senator Plunkitt's request."

The investigation adjourned until to-morrow.

MUST PAY DUTY ON THE SOUP

The Profits of the Benjamin Wood Turtle Canning Expedition Cut Down by the Collector.

Collector Kilbreth ruled yeterday that turtle soup made and carried at sea and brought to this port for sale must pay duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as if the soup had been made and canned abroad to be imported here.

The decision spoiled the symmetry of a scheme devised by Benjamin Wood of 34 Pine Street and the Ocean Trading Company. They had a notion that they could undersell the market for pure turtle soup by sending a floating soup plant into the region which turtles inhabit. With this view they chartered a schooner, the Gracie T., which they stocked with tin cans, solder, and a soup boiler, pans, and kettles. Capt. Wilbur took charge of the craft and engaged two able seamen and seven cooks to assist him. He sailed for West India waters last Spring.

The plan worked as expected on the voyage. Turtles abounded and were easily caught with hook and line and the harpoon. The cooks boiled down and tinned into soup enough turtles to fill 544 cases, or the equivalent of 150,000 quart cans. They brought back only 1,700 empty cans.

When entry was sought for the Gracie T. on Monday the customs officers refused to pass the soup as fish. This would have given free entry. The officers seemed at a loss, however, how to assess the cargo, since it had been gathered at sea and had not been brought from another country. Collector Kilbreth heard the appeal of the soup men yesterday. The ground of his decision was that the soup was a manufactured article and had been imported. He held that the place of manufacture was immaterial, since it was not in this country. The soup factory plant, including the tin cans, was not subject to duty, he said, because the expedition had been equipped here.

FOREWARNED OF HER DEATH

The Song Which Mrs. Moseley Heard Before She Passed Away.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—A wonderful insight into the world to come was given Mrs. Maria Curtiss Moseley, wife of William Graham Moseley, who passed away suddenly this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Hinman, 257 Warren Street, Roxbury, at the age of ninety-five. Preparations were being made to celebrate on Nov. 12 the seventy-fourth anniversary of the marriage of this respected couple, both of whom have been strong and active up to last night, and looking forth with eagerness and interest to the celebration.

Sitting downstairs one day last week, Mrs. Moseley heard a song break out, faint and indistinct at first, which seemed to come from the outside of the house. Gradually the sound grew louder, clearer, and more beautiful, and finally a full chorous of sweet voices broke on her ears. The joyful cries of young children were interspersed with the music, and joy and gladness seemed to ring through the air. The words of the song, as Mrs. Moseley afterward repeated them to her daughter, Mrs. Hinman, were:

I am carried, I am carried,
On the wings of love;
I am carried, I am carried
To the throne above.

Nothing to her mind could be a clearer premonition of her passing away, and her children were so impressed by the occurrence that they had resolved to acquaint the Rev. Minot J. Savage of the fact, as he is interested in psychology. Mrs. Moseley, whose maiden name was Curtiss, was born Nov. 13, 1800, in Woodbury, Conn.

CAREER OF A MAD NEWFOUNDLAND

The Dog Not Dispatched Until It Had Bitten Its Mistress and a Boy.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 30.—A Newfoundland dog, owned by Expressman William Marshall of Main Street, Millburn, was, it was supposed, affected with rabies and ran wild for about an hour yesterday afternoon, until he was shot by Lincoln Ellis.

The animal had bitten Mrs. Marshall on the leg, and a dog belonging to Mr. Jackson, when it rushed toward Mr. aJckson's two sons—Ralph, five years old, and Elmer, eight years old. Ralph, who was ahead, was attacked, the dog burying its teeth in the boy's face just over the right eye, cutting the flesh so that the upper eyelash hung down over the boy's eye. The lad fell to the ground, screaming and bleeding. The dog buried its teeth several times into the lad's face as he lay.

The boy was taken to the Orange Memorial Hospital for treatment. Mr. Jackson intends to send the brain and spinal column of the dog to the Pasteur Institute in New-York City to have determined whether or not the animal was affected with rabies. If discovered to have been so affected, it is probable that the boy will be sent to that institution for treatment.

Commissions to National Guardsmen.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Commissions have been issued from general headquarters to the following National Guardsmen:

Clarence Geer Reton, as Captain; Amos Harry Stephens and Benjamin Foote Arnold, as First Lieutenants and Quartermasters, Seventy-first Regiment; Michael Lynch, as Captain, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Munroe Crane, Jr., as Second Lieutenant, Seventh Regiment; Robert Edwards, Jr., as First Lieutenant, Eighth Battalion; Thurlow Grant Austin, as First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Thirteenth Regiment, and Henry Darius Cipperly, as First Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster, Forty-seventh Regiment.

HANNIGAN WAS IN TEARS

Comforted by His Father in His Trial for Murder.

PATHETIC SCENE IN THE COURTROOM

More of the History of the Case Furnished by Mary Agnes Hannigan and Another Sister of the Defendant.

There was another affecting scene yesterday at the trial of David F. Hannigan for the murder of Solomon H. Mann. It came when Charles Lex Brooke, son of the chief counsel for the defense, opened the case for Hannigan in a short dramatic speech. Mr. Brooke pictured the home life of the Hannigans before the disgrace came to Loretta, the youngest of the family.

"He was a most devoted son and brother," said Mr. Brooke. "His sister, Loretta, had been his pet and companion from the time when she was still a little girl in short dresses, while he was a man with a responsible position in life. His heart, always warm, was especially taken up with this young girl, and when he learned of the cruel way in which she had been deceived and how it was that she was brought to death's door, he—"

A sob interrupted Mr. Brooke. For the first time since the opening of the trial Hannigan had given way to his feelings. The sob came from him. He had thrown his hands wildly over his head, and then the upper part of his body sank to the table before which he sat. His sobs grew constant, and his face was hidden from sight and his body shook convulsively.

The aged father of the afflicted man, who never leaves his side, bent over to quiet and console his son, but for some minutes in vain. The tears ran down the old man's face in great drops, losing themselves in his long white beard. His hands trembled as he gently patted his son's head and stroked his disheveled hair. He bowed his head beside David's, and whispered tenderly in his ear. But the defendant for the moment seemed deaf to entreaty. He wept and moaned as if his heart were breaking, and all that the old father could do was to mingle his tears with his son's and sob in concert with him.

Behind young Hannigan sat his wife and two sisters. When he gave way, they, too, began to cry, and for fully five minutes nothing could be heard except the sobs of the afflicted family. Every other sound in the big courtroom was hushed. Judge and jury, lawyers and spectators, all moved to sympathy, sat silent, almost breathless. Here and there teardrops dimmed the eyes of strangers.

Gradually the outburst of grief subsided and the business of the trial was resumed.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre closed the case for the prosecution early in the day. His last witness was Police Sergeant Kelly, who was in charge of the desk in the Twenty-third Precinct Station House when Hannigan was brought in after killing Mann.

"When I asked him," said Kelly, "why he shot Mann, he merely answered: 'I shot him.'"

Policeman Morris, who was present in the room when Hannigan first tried to shoot Mann beside Loretta's deathbed, was recalled by Charles W. Brooke for cross-examination.

"In your opinion," asked Mr. Brooke, "were Hannigan's actions on that day rational or irrational?"

"Irrational," replied Morris.

Charles Lex Brooke then began his opening speech, which was interrupted by the breaking down of the defendant. Among other things, he said:

From the day when Hannigan was told the cause of his sister's illness, from the day when his heart, his love, and his honor were struck a fatal blow, from that day David Hannigan was a changed man. The old David Hannigan was dead, and a new David Hannigan, with heart and intellect shattered, came into the world.

When by his dying sister's bedside the Coroner read a detailed statement of the sister's shame, and of the crime that did it, the brother's weak brain was affected by the recital. He there tried to avenge the crime. Then, after aimless wandering about the streets, with his tortured head in his hands, reason completely overthrown, this man did avenge his sister's death.

Mr. Brooke read a long list of names of medical experts who would be called to prove the defense of insanity.

"But there is a higher law," he declared. "Solomon Mann sowed the seeds of dishonor and shame, and he reaped the harvest of disgrace and death. Who shall say that this poor crazed man was not an instrument of the Almighty, to carry punishment to a man who had outraged every higher law and brought disgrace and shame upon his family?"

Mary Agnes Hannigan, a sister of the defendant, was called as the first witness for the defense, when Mr. Brooke had concluded his address. Miss Hannigan is twenty-one years old. She was dressed in half mourning. She spoke in a very low tone of voice, and looked every moment as if she was going to burst into tears. She said that the family had consisted of three brothers and three sisters and her father and mother.

"What did David say when he first heard that Loretta was sick from a criminal operation?"

"He ground his teeth, and said, 'Oh, God.' He put his hand to his head and grew very pale. A little later mother came into the room, and Dave asked her why she had not told him about the matter before. He asked her who was responsible for Loretta's condition, and mother said she didn't know. Then he said, 'I know the man; he is Solomon H. Mann.'"

Continuing, the witness said that the defendant, after he learned of Loretta's true condition, would walk up and down the room nervously.

"There was a wild stare in David's eyes," said Miss Hannigan, "and they were twice their natural size."

Miss Hannigan told how, on another occasion, David "went into the sickroom and looked at Loretta, who was lying on the bed."

"Did Loretta say anything to him?"

"Yes, Sir. She said: 'It is too bad I am going to die. I am so young.' He started to reply, but did not finish it and dashed out of the room."

"Did you not tell your brother David something that your sister told you?"

"Yes, Sir. I told David that Loretta told me that Soloman H. Mann had caused her trouble."

Miss Hannigan also said that Loretta told David on another occasion she would not die until Mann was brought to the house.

The witness told how Soloman H. Mann was brought to Loretta's room for identification. There were six or seven people in the room, including Assistant District Attorney Hennessey.

"Mr. Hennessey," said Miss Hannigan, "asked Letty if she could identify anybody in the room as the man who caused her trouble. Letty looked around the room until her eyes rested on Mann, and she said, pointing her finger: 'Him.' Mr. Hennessey asked what was his name, and Letty replied 'Sol Mann.'"

Miss Hannigan sobbed aloud as she told the story of Mann's identification by her dying sister.

When she recovered sufficiently she told how her brother "Jack" bent forward to get a good look at Mann's face, and how "Dave" cried:

"Get back, 'Jack,' until I shoot the scoundrel."

Miss Hannigan said that David looked haggard and worn after the scene, and there was a constant twitching of his mouth.

This finished the direct examination of Miss Hannigan. She was cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre.

Mrs. Norah McGowan, another of Hannigan's sisters, was the next witness.

Mrs. McGowan's testimony was similar to that given by the preceding witness. Before she had finished the trial was adjourned until to-day.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Hunt Hall, Miss Hall, and Miss Ethel Hall, who have been abroad since early last July, will sail for New-York from England the second week in November. During their absence on the other side their town house on Fifty-seventh Street has been in the hands of the builders and decorators, and has been greatly improved. It is the intention of Mrs. Hall to give a series of small dances for her daughters, during December and January. Mrs. Hall will also be at home informally on Wednesday afternoons during the season.

The engagement is announced of Philip S. Baldwin, a son of Mrs. George F. Baldwin, of this city, to Miss Julia Williams Taylor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy F. Taylor of Boston. The wedding will take place early in December, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Beacon Street.

The marriage at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Dec. 11 of Miss Elizabeth C. Blydenburg to Edward W. Packard will bring out the representative club men. Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, who is a cousin of Mr. Packard, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the parish of the Heavenly Rest. E. O. Richards will act as best man, and the ushers will be Silas H. Furman, James Barnes, Dulany Howland, W. H. Gillian, Samuel T. Barry, and John Du Fais. There will be no reception.

The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair and Lady Playfair, who are at the Windsor Hotel, may possibly remain here for the marriage of Miss Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough. Lady Playfair was Miss Russell of Boston, and before her marriage she was a prominent belle in the Massachusetts capital. Lord and Lady Playfair are as well known in New-York as they are in Boston, and are delightfully entertained when visiting in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Cullen Brewster of 24 East Sixty-fourth Street are entertaining Lieut. and Mrs. Reaney of Washington.

At the marriage on Nov. 7, in St. George's Church on Stuyvesant Square East, of Miss Sarah May Minturn to Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr., the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, assisted by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, a brother of the bridegroom. Among the ushers will be George Vanderbilt, Lawrence Godkin, Robert Shaw Barlow, Benoni Lockwood, Jr., of New-York; Owen Wistar of Philadelphia; F. M. Stone of New-Bedford, Mass., and Edward Brandigee of Utica. The bridesmaids will be Miss Mildred Minturn and Miss Gertrude Minturn, sisters of the bride, Miss Susan W. Codman, and Miss Russell Lowell of Boston, both cousins of the bride. There will be no maid of honor, and Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, a brother of the groom, will act as best man.

One of the largest teas of the coming season will be given by Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald for the formal introduction to society of their daughter, Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald.

George Lorillard Ronalds will have a house party this week at Turtle Point, his establishment at Tuxedo. Among the guests will be Mrs. J. Allen Townsend and her sister, Miss Estell Hawkins, daughters of Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins; Miss May Low, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Low, and Mr. Ernest Lorillard.

The fashionable folk who are given to bicycling are delighted at the bright prospect for the successful continuation of the Michau Cycle Club. At the rate replies are now being received to invitations to membership it is more than likely that the limit of 250 subscribers will be reached soon.

There will be a hunt luncheon and a meet of the Quaker Ridge Beagles on Thursday at noon, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, at New-Rochelle.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany will spend the Winter in New-York, having been given a house on East Thirtieth Street by Sir Roderick Cameron, who is Mrs. Tiffany's father. It is possible that Sir Roderick and Miss Cameron will spend the entire Winter in Europe, as the youngest Cameron girl will not be introduced into society for another year.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pugsley and the Misses Pugsley, who have been abroad for three months, have decided not to return to this country until next Spring. They are at present in London, but will leave within the next few days for the Continent, with the intention of passing the Winter in the southern portion of France.

The marriage of Miss Mamie Owens, a grandniece of Mr. John Brooks of 12 East Forty-fifth Street, to Bertram Borden, a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. D. Borden, of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, will take place in December. The Bordens are at present at Tuxedo, having gone there after closing their cottage at Seabright.

PATRIARCH.

MOORE INCOME TAX SUIT ANNULLED

Plaintiff's Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court Dismissed for Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Samuel Shellabarger came into the Supreme Court this morning and, on behalf of the plaintiff, dismissed the appeal to that court in the famous case of John G. Moore versus Joseph R. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Moore, it will be remembered, vainly endeavored to secure from the District courts a writ of injunction to prohibit Commissioner Miller from proceeding to collect the income tax. The case was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States in connection with the Hyde and Pollock cases from New-York, but it was not decided with them, and was carried over on the docket until this term.

Incurable Patient Ends Her Life.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—At the Female Hospital yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Alma Levy, aged forty years, afflicted with an incurable malady, ended her life by jumping from a third-story window. Mrs. Jane Blum committed suicide here in a similar manner a month ago.

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Venice in New-York.

IF you wish to see or possess the finest examples of the Venetian Wood Carvers' wonderful skill, our present display will afford you the opportunity. An entire room on ground floor devoted to it. No such comprehensive exhibit of Venetian Hand-Carved Furniture has ever been seen in America. It embraces requisites for every room in the house. Having selected the goods and imported them direct, the prices we are able to quote are particularly advantageous to the buyer.

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Lace Curtains.

Irish Point, new patterns, $2.25, $2.75, $5.25, 6.75 per pair.

Full size Renaissance, $3.50, $5.50, $7.50, $10.50 per pair.

Renaissance, Brussels and Tambour Sash Curtains.

100 pairs Fancy Figured Muslin Curtains, $1.95 per pair.

CARRY YOUR OWN SPOON

IF YOU DON'T YOU CAN'T SAMPLE MRS. RORER'S DISHES.

Oysters and Lobsters Talked About and Prepared—The Course Nearly Ended.

There were at least two spoons in the Madison Square Garden concert hall last evening, where Mrs. Rorer was giving her second cooking lecture to men, and, consequently, two correspondingly happy individuals.

It is one of the special favors shown the patrons of the evening talks that every one who brings a spoon may have a taste of the tempting-looking viands prepared.

It was a couple—a man and a woman—who came prepared last evening. They tasted an oyster croquette with a critical delicacy, chattered in French, and tried the lobster à la Bordelaise, and nearly crowded out a food-show-ladened individual who, surfeited with sampling below, made a rash dive for the lobster treat above stairs.

It was an unsuccessful effort, for the dainty results of Mrs. Rorer's skill are only meted out to bona fide spoonholders, and the individual caught in the act of utilizing a shoe-horn-looking affair, a relic of the show, was obliged to depart uttering wrathful murmurs, with a small and hungry-looking child following at her heels.

It was an oyster supper that was prepared last evening, and in addition to the regular dishes Mrs. Rorer made a delicious-looking horseradish sauce.

"You will never know until you have tried them how delicious many cold sauces are," said Mrs. Rorer.

"For this you take six tablespoonfuls of cream and beat it to a stiff froth. I have had my horseradish—four tablespoons—in vinegar. I want the sour flavor, but not much, so after it has been standing some time—I did not buy it in the vinegar—put it under a sieve to squeeze out the acid.

"Four tablespoonfuls of horse radish seems a great deal, but remember that the milk and egg soften the taste.

"Put the radish into a bowl after it is pressed, and add a half taplespoonful of salt and the yolk of one egg. Mix for a moment and add the cream. It must be added slowly, a little at a time, stirring as it goes in.

"If any of you are Germans, and like an additional flavor, a little taste of almond will be very nice. A tablespoonful of chopped almonds is a great improvement.

"This sauce should be served very soon after it is made. It should not stand more than half an hour.

"Delicious dishes are made in Summer by serving cold roasts with aspic jelly. A roast of beef, rare, not raw, is very appetizing with the jelly. There is little difficulty in making it in these days, when gelatine is ready for use. Left over meats and fish that would otherwise be thrown away could be used in this way. People talk of having bad luck with their cooking. It could never happen if exact proportions were used each time. While aspic jelly is very nice, I very seldom see it served in good condition on private tables.

"As for horseradish, we are so accustomed to seeing it prepared in one way in the North that we never realize that it can be cooked. It is delicious stewed and served with wild duck and other game.

"Fricasseed oysters are delicious when you wish a hot dish with salads in the evening. They are prepared in the same way as the oysters in the loaf, and may be served simply on toast.

"The boat, when they are served in the other way, is made of half a loaf of bread from which the centre has been taken. The outside is fried a delicate brown in deep fat before the oysters are placed in it.

"To cook the oysters place over the fire and allow them to remain until they begin to curl. The other ingredients are then added.

"The mixture is taken from the stove before the yolks of the eggs are added. These are carefully separated from the whites, and thrown into the mixture, and stirred. Unless this precaution is taken, there is danger of curdling.

"The mixture must then be placed on the stove, and the eggs allowed to cook slightly."

Mrs. Rorer used only twenty-five oysters. The receipts in full were as follows:

Oyster Croquettes.—Drain and wash twenty-five oysters. Put them in a saucepan. Stir until well cooked. Drain, saving the liquor. Add to it sufficient milk to make a half pint. Put the mixture in a saucepan over the fire. Rub together one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour, add to hot liquor, stir until boiling. Add yolk of one egg and the oysters chopped fine. Add a teaspoonful salt, a saltspoon pepper, and a teaspoonful onion juice. Turn out to cool. When cold form into croquettes, dip in egg, and fry in smoking hot fat.

Lobster a la Bordelaise.—Put one tablespoonful butter in saucepan and brown. Add two tablespoonfuls flour, brown again. Add one pint stock. When boiling add slice onion, ounce chopped ham, bay leaf, clove, garlic, half teaspoonful salt, dash of pepper. Simmer fifteen minutes. Strain. Add another tablespoonful butter, quarter pound pulled mushrooms, and the large pieces from two nice lobsters. Stand over hot water for ten minutes and serve.

Oysters in Loaf.—Drain fifty good fat oysters. Put them over the fire, watch carefully to a boil. Drain, add to liquor sufficient milk to make one pint. Rub together two tablespoonfuls butter and two of flour. Add milk and liquor. When boiling add oysters, yolks of two eggs, tablespoonful parsley, and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper. Serve hot in a boat made from stale bread nicely fried.

Mrs. Rorer will give some desserts to-day. Her last lecture will be on Friday, when the Food Show closes, and she will talk of breadmaking.

JUDGE LIPPINCOTT TO GRAND JURORS

Their Duty, He Says, to Consider Jersey City Hall Presentment.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 30.—Judge Lippincott to-day delivered a special charge to the Grand Jury in relation to the new City Hall. He said it was the duty of the Grand Jurors to take up the presentment made by the last Grand Jury and the report made by Expert Robert Maynicke.

The Judge said he had carefully read the presentment and the report, and it was difficult to see how the condition of affairs represented could exist without criminal culpability. He thought the Grand Jury should investigate, and if criminal culpability existed they should indict, no matter who might be affected.

Judge Lippincott said that he might have something to say about the water contract, but he did not consider it proper to do so while the matter is before the Supreme Court.

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60-62 West 23d St.

SOCIETY AT THE PORTRAIT SHOW

Miss Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough Among the Visitors—Tea Poured by Charming Women.

Society was out in full force at the Academy of Design yesterday afternoon at the opening of the Loan Exhibition of Portraits in aid of St. John's Guild and the Orthopedic Hospital. It was the first large gathering of fashionable folks this season, and really marked the opening of the gayeties of late Autumn and the Winter.

While the attendance in the afternoon was all that could be desired in point of numbers, the evening attendance was not large. The affair brought to town a large number of people from the country houses along the Hudson as far north as Rhinebeck, and from all parts of Long Island. There were also people from Tuxedo and from as far away as Lenox, Mass. The gowns worn by the women present were the newest importations from Paris, and were a show in themselves.

The floral decorations were very elaborate, in fact they were so lavish that there were people present who stopped longer to admire them than they did some of the pictures. Great bunches of snowy chrysanthemums, masses of tropical plants, and clusters of American Beauty roses, and other posies made the entrance hall almost like a floral bower.

Tea was served in the afternoon, being poured by such charming women as Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Amy Bend, Miss Beatrice Bend, and Miss Burden. Assisting this bevy of handsome women, were Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Mary Winthrop, and Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt's party arrived late in the afternoon. With Mrs. Vanderbilt were Miss Vanderbilt, the Duke of Marlborough, Perry Belmont and his brother, Oliver H. P. Belmont. Miss Vanderbilt received a hearty greeting from her friends. She and the Duke spent some time in discussing the merits of her portrait, which, at the close of the exhibition, will be taken to her future home in England.

Among those who attended the exhibition in the afternoon or evening were Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. James Ambercrombie Burden, Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederic De Peyster Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Howitt, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jessup, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Robb.

Mrs. William L. Strong, Mrs. J. Hobart Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. John N. Beekman, Dr. Arthur T. Hills, Mrs. Alfred Loomis, Mrs. Benjamin Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Arthur Randolph, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. Charles G. Franklyn, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Arthur Bird, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Miss Miller, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Warren E. Denais, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Austin Corbin, and Mrs. Edwin J. Burwind.

Society is much indebted to Messrs. Henry Marquand, Edward Hamilton Bell, Osgood Welsh, James Speyer, Charles T. Barney, William P. King, H. Walter Webb, and Robert Waller, Jr., for the excellent arrangements at the exhibition.

FAVORS NEW-YORK CANAL IMPROVEMENTS

Thursday
October 31-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

DESECRATED CITY HALL

Jacob Worth and His Money Changers Invade Brooklyn's Temple.

THEY MAKE OF IT A WURSTER ANNEX

Controller Palmer Boasts that $1,200 Was Raised—Mr. Grout's Double Dealing — Accessions to Reform Ranks.

The chief topic of discussion yesterday in Brooklyn in connection with the campaign was the meeting which Sheriff Buttling and the other lieutenants of Jacob Worth held Tuesday night in Controller Palmer's office in the City Hall, for the purpose of raising funds for Frederick W. Wurster, the Republican Mayoralty candidate.

Independent Democrats and decent Republicans alike commented indignantly on the action of Jacob Worth in turning the City Hall into an annex to Mr. Wurster's campaign headquarters. There was widespread denunciation of this hitherto unheard of use of the City Hall.

One of the local Republican newspapers in Brooklyn, which is supporting Mr. Wurster, came out yesterday afternoon in flaming headlines, announcing that such a meeting had been held.

FOR WURSTER

The Friends of Ex-Senator Worth Working to Elect Him.

A MEETING TO RAISE FUNDS

Held Last Night in the Controller's Office —What Was Done.

Controller Palmer was quoted in the article as boasting of the meeting, and as saying: "The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the campaign in all its phases, and the result of our discussion was that we determined to raise money for the campaign."

Alderman Haubert, who had been present, confirmed Mr. Palmer's statement that such a meeting had been held in the Controller's office. The sum of $1,200 was subscribed for the campaign.

But one opinion was expressed when the result of the meeting became known, and that was that Jacob Worth had made his peace with Mr. Wurster, and, in the event of Mr. Wurster's election, would be put back into his old place as Fire Commissioner. Mr. Worth made his appearance yesterday at Republican campaign headquarters and had a talk with Senator Reynolds. He shook hands warmly with Mr. Reynolds on leaving, and the Chairman of the Campaign Committee then gave himself up unreservedly to the embraces of Sheriff Buttling. The Sheriff, later in the day, publicly offered to bet $10,000 even that Mr. Wurster would be elected.

Some of the friends of Mr. Grout have been stating that he did as much as Edward M. Shepard in the prosecution of John Y. McKane, although he got but $1,000, whereas Mr. Shepard received $10,000. Speaking on this point yesterday, Gen. B. F. Tracy, one of the counsel in the Gravesend prosecutions, said:

"That is not true. Mr. Shepard and I were retained on the designation of the Governor, and Mr. Shepard took general charge of the prosecutions. Neither he nor I received any compensation until more than six months after the conviction of McKane and the sentencing of twenty others of the offenders. I may add that Mr. Shepard made very material advances out of his own pocket in order to conduct the prosecution. The Citizens' Committee, of which James McMahon was President, raised about $13,000, which was disbursed upon Mr. Shepard's approval. Out of this $1,000 was paid to Mr. Grout.

"Mr. Grout did not finally join in our application to the Supreme Court for an allowance, for the reason that he had acted in a comparatively small extent as counsel, had hardly drawn any of the papers, and had taken no part whatever in any of the trials. Mr. Grout himself concluded it would hardly be proper for him to be both counsel and chief witness in this prosecution. He did, however, accept $1,000 for such services as he performed."

Gen. Tracy said that he, Mr. Shepard, Jerry Wernberg, and Col. A. E. Lamb each received $10,000 for their services in the Gravesend trials.

Edward M. Grout has been charged with playing double in this campaign. He was a delegate to the City Convention of the reform organization, and was a candidate for the nomination for District Attorney on the reform ticket. In relation to the subject, the following signed statement was yesterday made public:

The undersigned were present at the primary of the First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward for the election of delegates to the City and County Conventions of the Democratic Party-Reform Organization. The primary was held at the residence of Edward M. Grout, 360 Carroll Street, on Monday evening, Sept. 30, 1895.

It was made known that Mr. Grout desired to be the delegate to the City Convention; and he stated that his first choice for Mayor was Judge Gaynor. In this connection he said that he had spent some hours with Judge Gaynor on the previous day—Sunday—and, while Judge Gaynor was disinclined to accept the nomination, as it involved considerable pecuniary personal sacrifices, yet he, Mr. Grout, thought that the nomination, if brought about in the right way, would be accepted.

After this statement, and before electing the delegate, resolutions were proposed, and, after some debate, were adopted, instructing the delegate to support a candidate for Mayor committed to the principles of the reform organization. There was a slight expression of dissent by Mr. Grout from these resolutions, but he did not press his opposition. After their adoption Mr. Grout was elected a delegate to the City Convention.

The election of a delegate to the County Convention was then taken up. Mr. James E. Young of 755 Carroll Street said that he desired to go as a delegate to the County Convention in order to nominate for District Attorney a man with whom all present were acquainted, and who he thought they would approve, but whose name he would not mention at that time. Mr. Grout interrupted Mr. Young, and said that he would be frank with them, that he (Grout) was the man to whom Mr. Young referred; that he was a candidate for the nomination of District Attorney; that his candidacy in the convention would be strengthened if his name were presented by direction of his own district primary, and he hoped the primary would elect Mr. Young as its delegate with instructions in his (Mr. Grout's) favor. There was some inquiry as to the other names then being publicly discussed for the office. Mr. Grout mentioned three or four gentlemen, and stated the objections to each.

Mr. Grout further stated that he had reason to believe that certain leaders of the regulars were not unfriendly to him, and that, if he secured any reasonable measure of support in the Reform convention, the regulars would bring about his nomination in conference committee. Mr. Young was thereupon elected as the delegate to the County Convention, and instructed to nominate Mr. Grout for District Attorney.

JAMES E. YOUNG,
OTTO C. WIERMEE, Jr.,
916 Union Street;
FERDINAND McKEIGE,
313 Garfield Place;
FREDERICK J. BUNN,
902 President Street;
ULRICH PALMEDO,
851 President Street.

The Reform Democrats are making great preparations for their final big mass meeting Saturday night in the Academy of Music. A. Augustus Healy will preside, and addresses will be made by Edward M. Shepard, Charles J. Patterson, F. W. Hinrichs, and W. C. Redfield. Mr. Shepard will make a special summing up of the history and results of the present campaign.

The following list of accessions from the old organization to the Reform Democracy was given out yesterday at Reform headquarters:

Theodore Downs, 182 Willoughby Street; M. Guinn, 588 Fulton Street; J. La Coste, 577 Fulton Street; Tappan Reeve, 3 Spencer Court; F. H. Mellmore, 80 Adelphi Street; T. Baley, 17 Bolivar Street; H. A. Aechternacht, 5 Jefferson Avenue; A. H. Davis, 251 Monroe Street; William M. Smith, 258 Madison Street; John M. L. Towse, 223 Madison Street; F. C. Hoffman, 251 Monroe Street; E. W. Cooper, 215 Monroe Street; Joseph Cooke, 28 Monroe Street; Charles Taylor, 110 Jackson Street; Leon Beheln, 242 Leonard Street; Thomas H. Collins, 413 South Fourth Street; Richard Welsh, 91 Jackson Street; Samuel Weydorf, 67 Jackson Street; Robert Coords, 433 North Second Street; J. Leonard, 179 Grand Street; Charles T. Pinh, 97 Adelle Street; Fred Markl, 14 Metropolitan Avenue; William Cronk, 67 Jackson Street; Silas J. Denver, 12 Havemeyer Street; Charles S. Spears, 14 Marcy Avenue; R. P. Smith, 238 Madison Street.

John L. Shea, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the regular Democratic organization, said yesterday that he believed Mr. Grout would be elected Mayor by over 10,000 plurality. The regulars are making an exceedingly active canvass, and their leaders all said they felt absolutely sure of polling their normal vote, and expected, in addition, much Republican support. They said they felt encouraged by the accession of Mr. Newins, who was formerly on the Republican State Committee, and who has long been connected with the Republican organization in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The Campaign Committee received reports from the various wards. Mr. York said that everywhere the situation was encouraging. Schools for the instruction of voters have been opened in every ward in the city. Secretary Farrell of the Campaign Committee said that the reports thus far received seemed to indicate that very little scratching would be done by the regulars. All of the candidates, except judicial, on the regular Democratic ticket, are making a very active campaign.

At Edward M. Grout's campaign headquarters, Sanders Shanks said that the outlook for Mr. Grout was becoming brighter every day. Some of the regular Democratic leaders yesterday said they were inclined to feel disappointed at the failure of the United Liquor Dealers' Association to come out in favor of the regular Democratic ticket. It was prophesied, though, that a very considerable number of the liquor dealers would vote for Mr. Grout.

The regular Democrats held a large open-air rally last night in the Tenth Ward. There was a parade, with brass bands, before the meeting. The regular organization held sixteen mass meetings last night in various parts of the city, and the reform Democratic organization held nine mass meetings. A very large meeting was held by the reformers at Coney Island.

The only thing the Republican campaign managers found to talk about yesterday was the Republican mass meeting to-night in the Clermont Avenue rink. Ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock and W. Sinn Bruce will be the chief speakers. Sheriff Buttling said yesterday he had contributed $500 to the Republican campaign fund. The leaders yesterday sought to offset the accession of Charles M. Newins to the regular Democrats by declaring that Newins controlled no vote save his own.

IN FAVOR OF RESUBMISSION.

Brooklyn Legislative Candidates Believe in Another Consolidation Vote.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn desired that, if possible, the question of consolidation should not enter into the present political conflict. To this end the league determined to plant itself on the ground of urging that the question of consolidation should be again submitted by itself to a vote of the voters of Brooklyn at the earliest convenient time; and the league therefore addressed a circular letter to all the candidates for the Senate and the Assembly pledging itself to accept the result of such a vote, and asking them to say if they would support the plan of resubmission.

The league is pleased to announce the result of the sending of those letters. There are eighteen candidates for the Senate in all the districts. The league has received answers from eighteen, of whom fourteen announced themselves as supporters of the plan of resubmission. None announced themselves as opposed to it, and four were non-committal.

Of the fifty-three candidates for the Assembly in all the districts, there were received answers from fifty-three, of whom forty-seven announced themselves as in favor of the plan of resubmission, one opposed to it, and five were non-committal. This nearly unanimous agreement in favor of resubmission will be very gratifying to all true friends of Brooklyn.

LEAGUE OF LOYAL CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, President.
EDWARD BARR, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 30, 1895.

THE PULPIT'S RIGHT IN POLITICS

Dr. McElveen Upholds It in an Address to the Manhattan Congregational Association.

The annual meeting of the Manhattan Congregational Association was held in the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Robert Kent called the session to order. The following were admitted to membership:

The Rev. E. N. Hertzog, the Rev. F. B. Richards, the Rev. J. C. Elliott, the Rev. F. B. Woodbury, the Rev. C. H. Wendell, the Rev. Willis Spaulding of Bedford Park, the Rev. Dr. M. M. G. Dana, the Rev. George A. Smith, recently of Sioux City, Iowa; the Rev. Frederick J. Cole of Columbia Presbytery, and the Rev. Mr. Austen.

The Rev. Robert Kent was elected Moderator and the Rev. F. I. Wheat was chosen Secretary and Treasurer.

The Rev. Dr. McElveen of the New-York City Vigilance League read a paper on "The Preacher in the Present Political Crisis." He said:

The immediate questions at issue are not questions of policy or expediency, but questions of right and wrong. They are moral questions. The question of good government is nine-tenths a question of good morals. Take up various applications of the issue and there is a moral side to all of them. Talk of the moral and ethical features of the questions at issue and preach them in the pulpit. Now, the outlines of this political conflict are becoming more sharply defined. A month ago things were rather muddled and mixed, but the political sky is clearing. The political campaign is a great duel between righteousness and good morals and the machinations of the evil one. And so with all of the social and political questions which confront us. They all revolve on a political axis. Shall we remain loyal and true to the Ten Commandments or shall we throw overboard as obsolete and as in the nature of blue laws statutes that are on the statute books?

Dr. McElveen said he could not see how men who laid any claim to decency or righteousness could ignore the morality of the question in regard to the enforcement of law and the maintenance of the cause of good municipal government.

He then spoke in eulogy of Commissioner Roosevelt, of whom he said:

He found certain laws on the statute books which were not originated by the Police Commission; that body had not put them there, nor had it the authority to debate them or dispute their legality. Should the commission violate the oath of office, or should it perform the duties required of it?

The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin read a paper on "Impressions of St. Francis of Assisi," and the Rev. Dr. William H. Ward made a statement concerning the meeting of the National Council.

THE JEFFERSON LOVING CUP

Final Arrangements Made for Its Presentation.

The committee of the friends of Joseph Jefferson, who are arranging for the presentation of the loving cup to him, met Monday and completed the programme of exercises attending the affair. The cup will be presented to the veteran actor in the Garden Theatre, Friday, Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M. A varied programme of musical selections has been prepared. Mr. Daniel Frohman will deliver a greeting, to be followed by an address by A. M. Palmer. An ode written by Mr. William Winter will be read by Agnes Booth. The presentation speech will be made by Mr. Frank Mayo.

The invitations will be limited almost strictly to members of the profession and the intimate friends of Mr. Jefferson.

The cup was exhibited to the members of the committee yesterday, and excited great admiration. It is two feet high, and is made of solid silver. The three handles are figures representing th characters in which Mr. Jefferson achieved his greatest successes. It is beautifully engraved with expressions of the love of the donors, who are confined strictly to members of the theatrical profession.

The final arrangements are in the hands of a committee, consisting of A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, Frank Sanger, John Drew, Edward H. Sothern, Francis Wilson, Nat Goodwin, Mrs. Edward Kidder, Alice Fisher, Mme. Modjeska, Mrs. John Drew, Sr., and Miss Elita Proctor Otis.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S REPLY

Says to Mr. Shepard He Never Intrigued for Office or Power.

CRITICISM OF WORK OF REFORMERS

Was Never Helped by Them, the Justice Declares, in the Many Things He Recites as His Achievements.

Justice William J. Gaynor replied yesterday to the criticism of him made by Edward M. Shepard in his speech at the Reform Democratic mass meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, Oct. 22.

Mr. Shepard charged Justice Gaynor with having encouraged or permitted the urging of his claims for the Mayoralty nomination. In the course of his address Mr. Shepard said:

You have the faculties, I believe, to make a great magistrate. But you have no right while on the bench, directly or indirectly, to make partisan or political appeals or personal attacks, or permit your friends, however you may hedge about your acquiescence, to make you a candidate for a local nomination not judicial.

Following is Justice Gaynor's reply:

I have read Mr. Shepard's speech from the galley slips from which he read it. I regret to find an apparent note of ill will in what he says of me, for I have done considerable in the past at his request in order to conform to his purposes, and not be in his way. I do not mention this in the way of complaint, for as I never desired to run for office, it was pleasant and easy for me to get out of the way.

I know the people of Brooklyn, and they know me, and know that from the beginning I have not desired, much less intrigued or lusted after, office or power. Any one who pretends to believe to the contrary after my getting out of Mr. Shepard's way to the Mayoralty nomination two years ago, after my then declining to accept the nomination to my present office until persuaded thereto in order to help to final success, as we then thought, the movement I had worked four years to create; after my refusal to allow myself to be nominated for Governor last Fall; after my refusal to run for Judge of the Court of Appeals last Fall, and now, after my refusal to run for Mayor this Fall without Mr. Shepard's assent, is simply being deluded by selfish or other petty motives to which I am a stranger. It is not in complaint of what Mr. Shepard says of me that I say that if I had foreseen that I should have to sit in shackles and suffer again this Fall the meanness which I endured in silence last Fall, I would have resigned my present office, whether to run for Mayor or not. I shall never endure the like again. I shall not pretend that I have grown callous to such meanness, for the truth is it hurts me to the quick. I sometimes ask myself what I have done to the people of Brooklyn to deserve it.

As to Mr. Shepard's Speech.

I had noticed that almost daily for a week before Mr. Shepard spoke he had given out from his headquarters, for publication, that he intended to "score" me, as it was called. Of course, I recognized it as an advertisement to get a full house, and also to prevent his speech from falling flat. I had been subjected to that sort of thing once before, viz., by Assemblyman Friday, in order to attract attention and an audience to himself and his latest combination, who had been sitting almost unobserved in Brooklyn last Winter. But Mr. Shepard was nicer and more dainty about it than Friday was, and the net result of his enterprise was that one passage in his speech was reported and read.

I am not altogether sure I understand Mr. Shepard. His English seems to be rather slick and jaunty. It lacks ruggedness and moral force. If his speech was anonymous, every sincere soul would say that there was not a man back of it, and that is the first essential to true eloquence, even though the man be a stutterer. A poor speaker may utter winged truths, and be a great orator. As Mr. Shepard skips and zigzags in and out of the plain highway of straightforward speech, I am unable to pin him down. He seems in this instance to follow the habit of men of dominant weakness or else indecisiveness of character, who use many words only so as to say little or nothing, and who never voluntarily or without pay do anything generous or disinterested, especially for public good.

And in this connection I venture to ask what Mr. Shepard and Mr. Healy and Mr. George Foster Peabody, and the particular little coterie around them have actually done during the fifteen or more years of their political association and activity to prevent any wrong, however corrupt and gross, upon the rentpayers and taxpayers of Brooklyn. We have all heard from them often enough, but what have they done? Will somebody cite one act or one instance? A few stridulent grasshoppers in the corner of a fence often make more noise than the noble herd near by. They have drawn and passed many dozens of finely worded resolutions during these many years, but I ask again, what have they done except force as many of themselves as possible into office under pur Mr. Schieren and the National Administration?

It has often seemed to me during the last fifteen years of their nice resolution drawing and promulgating that if they chanced to be passing the City Hall with some political thief who was making off with it they would not lay hold of him and put him into ward or even raise the hue and cry as he made off, but would decorously withdraw to their clubrooms in Montague Street and there draw up and enact a resolution that larceny was a very detestable practice and that it was very reprehensible for any one to engage in it, forgetting, in the mist of their own piping voices, that it had ever been thundered from Sinai, "Thou shalt not steal."

Tells of His Reform Work.

And now let me add, (for it is time that I should say it, and I am told I have left it unsaid too long,) that, during the four years of hard practical work which I tried in my own poor way to do in Brooklyn, to stop wrongs in government, and lift things up, and make them decent, beginning with my conception of the action against the Long Island Water Supply Company, in the Fall of 1889, and ending with my movement against anarchy and election frauds at Gravesend, in the Fall of 1893, and intermediately including the work to make the elevated railroads pay their ten years of arrears of taxes, which had accumulated under procured official acquiescence, while the property of women and children recently left husbandless and fatherless, and of every one in temporary misfortune, had been sold out for the first and slightest default with remorseless regularity; and also the work against the Columbian frauds and the attempt to cover up and legalize them, and the work to stop the street franchise frauds; during all this, I say, neither aid nor moral support was received from the particular little coterie then, as now, around Mr. Shepard, while evidences of their ill will were not lacking.

While this work was going on, a kindly disposed member of their club in Montague Street offered a simple resolution of approval. It was promptly voted on the table, and has remained there ever since. Later a resolution was offered and passed, not without grimaces, inviting me to address the club upon the work being done, their custom being to listen to invited speakers at their monthly meetings. It may surprise the members of the club to now learn that the coterie which controlled things saw to it that I was never officially informed of that resolution.

About the time I had got under way my movement against the Gravesend iniquity, some of these same people were engaged with others in getting subscribed (but not paid) a so-called guaranty fund of $50,000, to prosecute election frauds in Brooklyn. I found myself in a most trying and critical situation, but my earnest request that they give me their moral support by including Gravesend in their scheme was denied. One of them, when it was all over, expressed regret to me, saying they had not understood what I was trying to do, or they would have complied with my request, but the fact remained that I had the aid neither of their money nor their sympathy. The sincerity of this ex post facto regret is sufficiently tested by the fact that it was unaccompanied by any suggestion that I should be reimbursed for the large outlay of money which I had made.

Needless Opposition, He Says.

The needless opposition of this coterie to me two years ago, and again last Fall at Saratoga, is well known; but its extent and kind are known to comparatively few. I have rested silently under their worse than ill will from the beginning, and I speak now only to disabuse the minds of some who seem to think that I was ever associated with them in any political or reform work in Brooklyn. I took my stand in the Fall of 1889 with the rentpayers and taxpayers of Brooklyn, outside and regardless of every political organization and faction in Brooklyn, and I have remained there ever since, and am there with Edward M. Grout now.

But let me come back to Mr. Shepard. Does he mean to say that I sought nomination to the office of Mayor this Fall? I should think not, for all Brooklyn would tell him it is not true. Some of his own friends would read to him my private letters to them and say: "Mr. Shepard, don't say it of him; it is not true. Let all the mean little fellows, including the mean little newspapers which have asked for and received the limited advertising patronage of his office, attack him from day to day, but don't you join in."

Mr. Shepard seems to find it congenial to do the always easy task of setting up a man of straw and punching him over. Mr. Shepard must discriminate between the expressed wish of a number of people two years ago, also last Fall, and again this Fall, that I should run for office and my own disposition in the matter. It is a person of powerful and strong-winged imagination, indeed, who can make himself believe that I desired to run for office, in face of the recorded facts in that respect of the last two years.

If I could wish ill to Mr. Shepard, it would be that he might be placed in the harassing situation in which I found myself last Fall, and again find myself this Fall. He would find the fabled case of Ixion chained to the wheel preferable to it. I certainly never expected Mr. Shepard to openly join with those who derive pleasure from attacking me, and I appeal to the people of Brooklyn, without regard to party affiliation, to say whether I am not justified in speaking out. Must I continue to conform to the wish of those who insist that while they assail me I must sit silent?

Never Asked for Office.

Finally, for the benefit of others, let me say to Mr. Shepard what he well knows, viz., that I never asked him or his organization, or any other person or organization, to nominate me for Mayor this Fall; nor did I ever authorize any one, lawyer or layman, to make such a request; nor did I ever even intimate a wish for the nomination. And the suggestion of Mr. Shepard to the contrary I can only attribute to the temporary state of mind he is in because the people of Brooklyn did not ask for his own nomination. It is an invention. When, upon my return from my vacation, I found a committee of citizens about to meet to call the public meeting, I had an eminent citizen who was to attend the meeting of the committee request them that the public meeting be not called. I must assume that Mr. Shepard knows this, and that the request was unheeded, and that I was told that the meeting could be held without my permission. The claim of Mr. Shepard that the people of Brooklyn or New-York may not nominate one holding the office of Judge, if they please, is too puerile for serious notice. In the same breath he holds up as a permissible case that of Chancellor McGill, who is actually running for Governor of New-Jersey without having resigned his Judgeship; whereas, Mr. Shepard knows that if I had concluded to run for Mayor I would have resigned instantly.

I must call attention to one particular thing. It must still linger in the memory of at least a few how Mr. Shepard and his chief lieutenant, Mr. Peabody, professed in the past to discountenance that thrifty combination of politics and business with the city of which we have had several examples in Brooklyn, and of which they held up the electric light company owned by Messrs. Nevins, Shevlin, Barrett, and others as a flagrant case. During the present year that company, more or less apprehensive under the new order of things, sold out its entire stock to Mr. George Foster Peabody and his associates, who also own another similar company, which they had exploited as a rival. Is this sort of thing any better under Mr. Peabody, who takes it upon himself to say who may and who may not run for Mayor, than under the former political owners? The keen interest which such people have in the selection of Mayors is easy to understand. I knew that they would never select me.

Two or three hours before the two Democratic nominating conventions were to meet, the leaders of both having already actually selected their nominees, some outsiders spoke for a change, and urged the nomination of one who would be Mayor in fact. They named Edward M. Grout. We knew his independence, his integrity, and ability. He was a member of Mr. Shepard's organization, and it was supposed he would be accepted by him, for he could not be opposed for any reason having behind it a desire for honest and intelligent government in Brooklyn. He was accepted by one organization, unpledged and unspoken to. Has any unselfish reason been assigned for his rejection by Messrs. Shepard, Peabody, and Healy?

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.

At regular Democratic headquarters, the prophecy was made that Justice Gaynor's letter would make many votes for Mr. Grout.

GAVE TO THE FIFTY'S FUNDS

CONTRIBUTORS ENJOINED NO SECRECY IN THIS YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

The Committee, However, Does Not Feel Privileged to Make Public the Names of the Donors.

In the report of the Committee of Fifty's campaign work given out by Mr. Wakeman, the senior Secretary, on Tuesday, it was said that the contributors to the campaign fund, according to J. Kennedy Tod, the Treasurer, were announcing their names and writing to the Treasurer to avow their sympathy with the cause of reform.

This was pointed out as a marked contrast to last year, when the contributors to the Committee of Seventy's campaign fund required secrecy as to their identity.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on Mr. Tod yesterday to secure, if possible, some of the names of this year's contributors and their communications. Mr. Tod, who had just returned from a conference with several members of the Fifty, announced, through his secretary, that they had decided not to make public the names of the contributors.

"It is true," said the secretary, "that no pledges of secrecy were required this year. But the committee feels that it has no right to make public these names without getting the consent of each individual, and this would demand too much time and trouble. Many would doubtless not care to have their names appear in print.

"The difference between this year and last is that the contributors to the Committee of Seventy were not even known to all the members of the committee, such was the secrecy observed. Whereas this year their names are well known to all the committee. The contributors have come out openly in letters avowing the Fifty's course, and have not asked that their names be kept out of print. But they have expressed no desire to have them made public, and the committee does not therefore feel privileged to make them generally known."

MORE SUGAR BOUNTY CLAIMS

Several Presented to the Auditor of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. — Congressman Meyer of Louisiana and Col. J. D. Hill, representative of the sugar planters' Executive Committee, to-day made application to Mr. Baldwin, Auditor for the Treasury Department, for certification of the claim of John N. Pharr, for $4,537.50, and of Cleophas Legarde, for $4,274.55, payable out of the $238,000 sugar bounty appropriation. Their object was to get the case before the Controller, and on his disallowance of the same, bring suit in the United States District Court in Louisiana having jurisdiction, and thence, by appeal to the United States Supreme Court, to have the matter determined speedily. The claimants say they have no control over the Oxnard case, which has been certified by the Auditor and Controller to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to the Court of Claims.

The Auditor held that, as one case had been certified for decision by the Court of Claims, it would be against the practice of the office to send another, but he would do so if requested by the Controller. Controller Bowler is out of the city at present, having gone to Ohio, so what action he will take as to requesting the Auditor in this case cannot be stated.

They also made application for the payment of the claim of Andrew H. Gay for the sum of $8,758.22 for bounty claimed on sugar produced between Aug. 28, 1894, and June 30, 1895, for payment of which claims $5,000,000 was appropriated. This claim they wanted certified to the Controller. The Auditor refused to do so, for the reason that it was the only claim of the class that had been received by him from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the circular of the Secretary, dated June 18, 1895, directed that these claims be prorated, and the $5,000,000 divided among all proved claims.

The claims filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue amount to 502 in number and $6,111,505.44 in amount, and only sixty have been examined by that office. Until all are examined, the Auditor would not know what sum to direct to be paid. The section of the Treasury regulations bearing on this subject reads:

No bounty will be paid on sugar produced in the period beginning Aug. 28, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895, until all claims for bounty therein have been filed and adjusted in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. If the sum appropriated for that purpose is not sufficient to pay bounty at the rate of eight-tenths of a cent per pound on the claims adjusted, the same will be prorated among the claimants entitled thereto.

They also made application for the certification of the claim of the Realty Company. As this claim was presented to the Fifth Auditor and certified to the First Controller prior to Oct. 1, 1894, the Auditor for the Treasury Department is without jurisdiction.

The effect of Auditor Baldwin's action in all the cases in which application was made to him is to leave all the sugar bounty cases in exactly the same position they were left by Controller Bowler, viz.: That until the constitutionality of the act of Congress making the appropriation for the payment of the sugar bounty shall be determined by a competent judicial tribunal he will refuse to certify the claims for payment.

Policeman McEnroe Dead.

Policeman Bernard McEnroe of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, died at his residence, 1,291 Columbus Avenue, yesterday, after two weeks' illness. McEnroe was appointed a policeman Oct. 8, 1870, and had done duty in six precincts. He leaves a wife and two children.

TRACKS ON NEW BRIDGE

Railroad Men Tell Commissioners About Brooklyn, E. D., Traffic.

THE ELEVATED WANTS TWO TRACKS

President Uhlman Says Four Are Sufficient for All Lines—Surface Men's Figures Are Disputed.

The new East River Bridge Commission devoted itself yesterday to hearing representatives of the Brooklyn surface and elevated roads which deposit passengers in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn end of the proposed bridge. All the members of the commission were present except Mayor Strong, although Mayor Schieren appeared only in time to hear the railroad men talk.

In the secret session which was held first a report from the Finance Committee was read. It showed receipts of $50,000, evenly divided between the two cities, and expenditures of $13,947.54. This was the only business.

When the meeting was thrown open, the following were among those who appeared: F. C. Cocheu of the Nassau Electric Company, John L. Heins of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Company, Frederic Uhlman of the Brooklyn Union Elevated, Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, and C. M. Wicker of the Queens County and Suburban.

Mr. Heins said his company had only one line, the Franklin Avenue, which carried passengers to Broadway, and that with the new bridge their traffic ought to increase to 20,000 passengers a day. Mr. Cocheu, for the Nassau Electric Company, said his company had carried 22,000 passengers a day since it began operating June 29. The majority of the passengers start from or stop at the Broadway ferries.

"The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company," said Mr. Rossiter, "operates five lines, which terminate at the foot of Broadway, and carried last year 16,000,000 passengers. Two others, which run near there, carried 8,000,000. This is over 60,000 persons a day, and calls for 2,100 cars each way." In answer to a question about running cars across the bridge directly from the surface lines, Mr. Rossiter said that 99 per cent. of passengers would prefer to cross without change.

Some one then asked how many passengers were carried in the rush hours and was told: "About one-half the total is carried in five hours."

"What effect, Mr. Rossiter, would the new bridge have on the number of passengers?" was asked, and the answer was: "The number will be at least doubled."

Further questions about the running of trolley cars on the bridge developed the following figures: Average weight of cars, about 6 tons; width, 6 feet; outside clearance, and length, 21 feet. Mr. Rossiter gave as his opinion that one-minute headway was enough in running cars at fifteen miles an hour. "In what space can you brake up a car?" was asked. "In double its length," was the answer. "And keep the passengers in?" asked a skeptical Commissioner.

Mr. Wicker of the Queens County and Suburban was then called upon for his opinion and said: "We carry 50,000 passengers a day, 35,000 of whom get on or off at the ferries. I think it very desirable to run across the bridge, and clear across Manhattan Island as well."

Mayor Schieren then wanted to know if a yearly increase of about 10 per cent. was a conservative estimate. Mr. Wicker thought it was, and said that, in his opinion, if the cars were run across the bridge, in five years the character of Manhattan Island would be changed, and New-York might be annexed to Brooklyn.

Commissioner Sperry showed how traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge had risen from 6,000 to 130,000 passengers a day, and wanted to know if that would be the case with the new bridge. Mr. Wicker thought it would.

President Uhlmann, for the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, evidently felt that the representatives of the surface roads had been a little over confident in their estimates. He quoted figures of ferry transportation to show that the Broadway and Grand Street ferries alone carried only about 60,000 passengers a day in all. Mr. Uhlmann then quoted the percentages of passengers carried by the various companies to the old bridge. All the elevated company wanted, he said, was two separate tracks and a terminal station on the New-York side of the new bridge.

"In 1902," said Mr. Uhlmann, "the Eastern District will have more population than all Brooklyn had when the old bridge was built. I don't believe your estimates should be based on figures of corporations which can't be—"

"These gentlemen were invited to give us information," broke in Chairman Baird, "and I would prefer that you should not refer to corporations. This session has already occupied a long time."

Mr. Uhlmann then declared that he thought four tracks, two for the elevated and two for surface cars would be plenty.

After the meeting Secretary Francis B. Thurber had this to say about the present status of bridge affairs: "The old company —the East River Bridge Company—has offered us everything it has at cost, and offers to show the vouchers.

"We have refused the offer, and may appeal to the courts. In the opinion of our counsel, Judge William G. Choate of New-York and Henry C. M. Ingraham of Brooklyn, the franchise may present some obstacles to us."

INJURED BY AMERICAN FRIENDS

Ex-Consul Waller Would Have Been Released Long Ago but for This.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—"The change in the French Ministry may, perhaps, delay an adjustment of the Waller case," said a well-informed official this morning, "but it cannot affect the interests of the Madagascar ex-Consul one-half so prejudicially as the ill-advised efforts of his friends here have done. Thrice Ambassador Eustis has had the matter on the point of conclusion, and an order for Waller's release has once, at least, been on its way for official certification. On each occasion, publications in New-York sensational newspapers, translated into The Courrier des Etats-Unis, cabled to Paris, and republished in the French newspapers, have caused a setback.

"It is impossible for any one here not familiar with French politics to understand by how feeble a tenure a French Ministry holds office. This has just been illustrated by the fall of the Ribot Cabinet without a single note of warning. A French Ministry is always 'tetering,' and the slightest disturbance of its equilibrium will topple it over. Nothing touches the French so quickly as a question of national pride. The mere suggestion that the United States was dissatisfied with the tame representations of Mr. Eustis and proposed to take vigorous measures for Waller's release, (utterly unfounded though that suggestion was,) being cabled to France, immediately closed the door to any prompt measures for Waller's relief. If his friends, or those who assumed to be his friends, had kept quiet, he would have been a free man months ago.

"There are facts and letters in the record of the case which give the French Government a technical right to hold the man under French laws and make the presentation of his case from an international point of view quite a difficult matter. Those might be overcome if agitation on this side of the water were allowed to subside."

"BILL NYE" AND BERT POOLE EGGED OFF

Farewell Ceremonies at Paterson of a Disagreeable Character.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—"Bill Nye," the humorist, and Bert Poole were advertised to deliver a lecture in the First Baptist Church in this city last night on "Farming Exposed."

Nye was not very well received. After the lecture Nye and Poole drove in a carriage to the Erie station to take the midnight train for New-York. A crowd of young men secured eggs that had ripened and pelted the carriage. Nye was struck in the back and the carriage was besmirched.

TO BE CALLED FORT HANCOCK

The Fortifications at Sandy Hook Named After the Hero of Gettysburg by Secretary Lamont.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Lamont issued an order this morning naming the fortification at Sandy Hook Fort Hancock, in honor of the late Gen. W. S. Hancock, the hero of Gettysburg.

Heretofore Sandy Hook has been known principally as a proving ground for heavy ordnance, but it now becomes the most important military position on the United States coast. Army officers, in obedience to strict regulations, are prohibited from divulging the exact character of the great work that has been quietly going on for several years on Sandy Hook, but the statement is authoritatively made that, commanding, as it does, the approach to the most important and wealthy American city, no effort of the experts has been spared to make it practically impregnable, and its armaments are confidently relied upon to so cripple any warships as to render them powerless to successfully attack the second chain of batteries at the Narrows. The engineer officers who have carried the Sandy Hook works to their present condition, declare that the havoc wrought upon a fleet by the hidden guns and the modern system of mines peculiarly adapted to Fort Hancock would make it absolutely essential for offensive battleships of the heaviest armor, the only vessels which could by any possibility escape disablement, to anchor in the lower bay while the Narrows was cleared of torpedoes, and in this position they would be at the mercy of Fort Hancock's big guns, which would so riddle the military masts, boats, funnels, and other vulnerable points of such vessels that they could never escape destruction.

In conclusion, he asserted that New-York could implicitly rely on Fort Hancock for protection, even should the invader be as formidable a naval power as Great Britain.

NOT AGREED ABOUT "BILLIARDS"

JUST THE SUSPICION OF A ROW AT THE PLAYERS.

Some "Thinkers" Descend upon a Game at the Club, and Technical Violators of a Rule Are Suspended.

There is just the suspicion of a row going on at The Players in Gramercy Park. It's all about a game of billiards. Ever since the club was founded, the billiard question has been the bone of contention. One faction has held that the billiard tables are meant to be played on. The other faction holds that they serve a more useful purpose as ornaments.

The anti-billiard faction claims that the exponents of the billiard idea are ignorant of the first principles of the game. The pro-billiard faction asserts the club was not designed to be an old gentlemen's home. They may not know much about billiards, but they propose to keep on practicing until they get the game down to a science.

The latest internal disturbance in the club came about in this way. A number of actors of more or less prominence reached the club at midnight about two weeks ago. The billiard room is on the ground floor of the building. Up stairs are the rooms where the thinkers sit around in big easy chairs, and for hours at a time are lost in thought. When they are in this condition, it is dangerous to arouse them.

"Shall it be billiards?" asked one of the party of actors.

"That's a good idea. I feel in fine form to-night," remarked another.

The bellboys were aroused and the cloth was taken from the table.

Soon the billiard balls were clicking in a lively way. There were shouts of merriment as some terrific scratch play would be made, and unconfined joy at every cushion carom.

The dignified gentlemen on the floor above looked at one another in undisguised amazement. Was it possible that some of the light-minded members of the club were again disporting themselves in this unseemly fashion? The matter should be looked into. A deputation of thinkers descended with measured tread to the floor below. Horrors of horrors

MRS. BENJAMIN'S PUPILS

Their Second Day in the School of Parliamentary Law.

SOROSIS GETS SADLY PUZZLED

Bright Minds Bravely Contend with the Mysteries of Previous Questions, Reconsiderations, and Committees.

Sorosis took her second lesson in parliamentary law yesterday, and the one man who invaded her sacred precincts on the first day was interested enough and brave enough to come again.

There was something to fix the oral instruction given in the minds of the students yesterday, in the form of a little card of condensed parliamentary rules which was compiled by Mrs. Benjamin.

Every club student, including the man student, bought one of these little helpers to take home, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest.

Resolutions was the subject first taken up, the drill going on with questions and answers from both Mrs. Benjamin, the instructor and Chair, and the class.

"In a large body, I should always have the resolutions to be voted upon printed," said Mrs. Benjamin. "No one can carry a number of complicated resolutions in the mind.

"When the resolutions are being acted upon, there is one piece of impoliteness of which a great many bodies are guilty. It is this: When the resolution is before the house, the presiding officer will say:

"'What will you do with this resolution?'

"There is not a word from any part of the room.

"Now it is a shame to keep a Chairman standing in that way.

"She asks again, and finally she hears a faint voice say, 'I move—' but that is not the end she is after.

"'Do I hear a second?' she asks. Poor woman, she knows she doesn't, but she asks the question and that brings the seconding of the motion.

"One thing I do not believe in doing is to table a motion.

"They say a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; I believe it is worth a dozen. If Mrs. A. sees that a motion in which she is interested is likely to be lost, as no one else interested is in the room, she moves for reasons 'not necessary to give the convention' to have it laid over until 4 o'clock. In the meantime she sees that the friends of the motion are in their places, and at 4 o'clock the motion passes, as she wishes it.

"It takes a woman with sanctified and consecrated common sense, as well as a knowledge of parliamentary law, to make a good presiding officer. A great deal of discrimination must be used.

"If several women rise almost simultaneously the woman who made the motion, if she is among them, should have the preference. In other cases it is necessary to use simply common sense.

"If I hear the voice of a woman who speaks concisely and to the point, and also the voice of the woman who uses ten words where one would do, I give the preference to the former. In a case where there are two women on the floor, one who speaks often and another who seldom has anything to say, I should give the latter woman the preference."

"How can you thank a committee which you think has done good service?" asked a member of Sorosis who has always been considered one of her best presiding officers.

"Move to accept the report, and for a rising vote of thanks," said Mrs. Benjamin.

"Is the first person nominated on a committee from the floor the Chairman of the committee?" asked another voice.

"Certainly not," was the answer. "I was stopping in a small town at one time where the whole place was set by the ears by this committee question.

"A woman had proposed a committee and not only was she not made Chairman of it, but she was not put on the committee at all.

"She had gone up and down telling of her grieveance until the whole town had taken sides.

"I addressed a meeting of women there and in the course of the afternoon a most guileless and innocent little lady arose and asked if a woman proposed a committee, if she should expect to be appointed to it and made the Chairman.

"'There is no reason for such a thing to be done,' I answered, 'and I hope none of you ladies would take umbrage if in proposing a committee you were not placed upon it.'

"I discovered later that I had been talking to the billigerant.

"A committee should be appointed from the floor. If the Chair does it, it should be by a regular motion, as it is in the constitution that the Chair shall appoint committees—in that case, I should have the constitution changed or leave the organization.

"The Chair has a right to refuse to appoint, and say that she would prefer to have the floor appoint the committee. Every member of an organization has a right to vote on all elections and appointments.

"If the Chair appoints a committee you will probably hear as you leave the meeting.

"'Well, I knew just how it would be. There, Mrs. Brown has gone and put all her personal friends on that committee.

"'I move that we consider Mrs. A. unanimously elected,' is a motion you will often hear made at elections, when Mrs. A. has had perhaps 20 votes more than Mrs. B. out of 500.'

"Now, when the time comes when Mrs. S. is really unanimously elected, what can you say?

"You can only say, 'Mrs. S. was unanimously elected.' She really was; yes, she absolutely was.' Women should be true above all things.

"In an election, don't let your Chairman leave the room when she is voted upon.

"'I expect you all to vote for me,' she says practically when she does so, 'and I shall stay out until you come to bring me back with a flourish of trumpets.'

"Let her get the Vice President to assist her and take her place if she is elected.

"Don't throw away your votes. You can always vote as you please, but if the majority have to decide between two candidates one of them is sure to be elected."

"In a body of forty, if in nominating no one woman gets more than three votes, what are you going to do?" said a questioner.

"Try again," said Mrs. Benjamin.

"But if you try over and over again and never get more than seven votes what would you do?"

"Well, I should think that was a very queer sort of a body," was the answer.

A little electioneering of a proper sort is always a good thing. You can't get up in the meeting and say that Mrs. Smith would not, for certain reasons, be a good woman for the office, and that Mrs. Brown would, but you can say it privately, and come to a general understanding before the voting begins."

A little story was told just as the class was about to adjourn.

Mrs. B. in a supposititious meeting asked Mrs. A., who was speaking, to waive her right to the floor in favor of an adjournment for luncheon.

Mrs. A. did so, being presumably the possessor of considerable courtesy and a healthy appetite.

The meeting was adjourned sine die, and when business was resumed Mrs. A. claimed the floor again with considerable asperity.

"Had she a right to it?" asked Mrs. Benjamin.

"Yes," answered Sorosis by sections.

"You all agree to that? asked the expounder of parliamentary usage.

"Yes," answered Sorosis again—this time as one woman.

"Well," said Mrs. Benjamin, "the Chair sees no fault with you. She had no right to offer it, as she did not reserve the right when she stopped speaking."

That really was an unfair advantage that Mrs. Benjamin took, and she gave another catch question immediately after.

"Is a motion to reconsider debatable?" she asked.

The class was divided on that question. Some said "Yes" and some "No."

"Now all the Presidents and ex-Presidents of organizations please stand," said the quiz-mistress.

Up rose Sorosis' self, she added, and one-quarter of the women in the room stood up.

"Well," she answered, "it may be debatable or it may not be," and the Presidents and ex-Presidents sat down again, realizing that it would take more than two or three lessons to learn all the ins and outs of parliamentary laws and lawlessness.

Fined for Snaring a Moose.

From The Halifax (N. S.) Herald, Oct. 25.

There was a large sprinkling of sportsmen in Stipendiary Griffin's court yesterday to hear the trial of Henry Day, of Jeddove, brought up by the Game Society for snaring moose on Oct. 4. One of the officers of the society proved that he camped for three days beside several snares in the forest back of Jeddore, and on the morning of the 4th saw Day come to the snares and reset them. Day swore he was not near that locality on that date, and brought two neighbors to swear that during the whole of that particular day they hunted together, never out of sight of each other, in a place four miles distant from the snares. The stipendiary magistrate said he believed the evidence of the society's officer, and convicted the defendant, imposing the highest penalty—$100 and costs. Day has been for years engaging the special attention of the Game Society, who suspected him to be a notorious snarer of moose. There was much rejoicing in game circles when the result of the trial was known. Day talks of appealing, and has put in bonds to pay the amount if his appeal should succeed.

Mr. Swinburne for Poet Laureate.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is conducting a voluntary canvass among our literary men in favor of the appointment of this gentleman as the future Poet Laureate of England. Mr. Stedman, Mr. R. W. Gilder, Prof. Charles F. Richardson, Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, and "John Paul" have written strongly in favor of his choice, and the reason given is that he is to-day the foremost poet in England, and, perhaps, the only one who can fulfill the duties of the position. It is a pleasant manifestation of the friendly relations of the two countries to each other that this canvass can be made without raising the feeling that it is an impertinence. If the same action were taken toward the filling of a similar position in France or Germany, it might not be taken in good part, but even if it does not lead to the appointment of Mr. Swinburne, it will be considered as a friendly movement by the English people.

Light-Draught Boat for Florida.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The Hon. E. M. Goodall of Sanford has built a peculiar boat for use in Florida waters. The craft is 46 feet long, 14 feet beam, and but 20 inches draught. She will carry 150 yards of canvas, her mast being 54 feet in height. She is also equipped with two naphtha motors of seven horse power each, and is thought to be capable of making twelve miles an hour. Mr. Goodall says he is not afraid to go to sea in his novel craft, and proposes to go to Florida by way of the inland route.

National Park at Vicksburg.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Commercial Herald.

The actual initiation of the movement to convert the scenes of the battles around Vicksburg into a grand National Park may be considered from the date of a meeting in the Hotel Piazza, on the 22d inst. It is a great undertaking, involving the utmost care and patience, perseverance, and energy. But there are no difficulties in the way that will not yield to the wise exercise of these qualities.

THE EMMA WILLARD BANQUET

Fifth Annual Reunion of the Graduates of a Famous School at the Windsor —Many Guests Present.

The Emma Willard Association held its fifth annual banquet at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon, and 200 early members of the Emma Willard School gathered around the long tables in an upper banquet hall, where they discussed an excellent menu, as well as the work of the association in which they are so greatly interested.

On the tables were large baskets of pink roses, pink being the association color.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when the literary programme of the afternoon began with a graceful address of welcome by Mrs. Russell Sage, President of the association. The reports of the Recording Secretary and Treasurer were read respectively by Mrs. Thomas Baltzell and Mrs. Titus E. Eddy. Mrs. A. W. Fairbanks followed with an address on biographical work.

Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, who has done so much interesting work in this line for the Revolutionary societies, read a tribute to Emma Willard which was heartily applauded. Miss Elizabeth Borst paid a tribute to Mrs. John H. Willard, and the exercises closed with an address by the present Principal of the Emma Willard School, Miss Mary Alden Knox.

A song, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," was sung during the afternoon by Eric Bushnell. Miss Knox was the guest of Mrs. Sage. Dean Smith of Barnard College and Mrs. M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, were special guests.

Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, Miss Ellen Pond, and Mrs. Hiram Schoonmaker were among the other guests.

Besides the President, Mrs. Sage, the other officers present were the Vice Presidents, Miss Harriette Dillaye, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn; Mrs. John Hudson Peck, Troy; Mrs. Randolph Townsend, Mrs. Charles E. Patterson, Troy; Mrs. Henry L. Palmer, Brooklyn; Recording Secretary Mrs. Thomas Baltzell; Corresponding Secretary Mrs. W. H. Ertell; Assistant Corresponding Secretary Mrs. Marvin L. Lord, and Treasurer Mrs. Titus Eddy.

Mrs. Leon Harvier, a member of the Board of Directors, was much missed during the afternoon. Mrs. Harvier was one of the most active workers in arranging for the banquet, which the recent sad loss of her husband prevented her attending.

FAREWELL RECEPTION TO DR. REID

Yonkers, with Words and Gifts, Expresses Regret at His Departure.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The members of the congregations of the First Presbyterian Church and Immanuel Chapel last night gave a farewell reception to the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Reid of the former church, who are about to remove to Detroit, Mich., where Dr. Reid is to become the pastor of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church.

The reception was given in the parlor of the First Church, which the ladies had handsomely decorated with Autumn foliage. An address to the retiring pastor was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Baird, who expressed the feelings of the city at the loss of Dr. Reid, and to which the latter feelingly responded. Then an elegant set of silverware—120 pieces, there being a dozen each of knives, forks, spoons of various sizes, and a cream pitcher, sugar bowl, salver, and pepper and salt cups—was presented to Dr. Reid. Each article bears the monogram, "J. M. R."

A breastpin, formed of a diamond and pearls was presented to Miss Reid. The younger daughter received a breastpin, and to John Reid, Jr., was presented a pair of gold link sleevebuttons. These were the gifts of the people of the church and chapel.

Among the clergymen present were the Rev. Dr. David Cole, the Rev. Dr. T. R. Smith, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Hubbard of Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. C. E. Allison, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hobart, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Ketcham, the Rev. F. M. Davenport, the Rev. George R. Cutting, the Rev. J. H. De Vries, the Rev. J. E. Freeman, the Rev. W. P. Bruce, and the Rev. John Allson.

THE HIGHTSTOWN BAPTISTS

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Church.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Oct. 30.—Beginning today the Hightstown Baptist Church is holding a five days' series of meetings, commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Baptist Church of Hightstown.

There was a roll call this evening, commencing alphabetically, going from A to G, and to-morrow evening the call will be continued from H to Z.

The exercises during the remainder of the week will consist of devotional services, together with a complete history and record of the church, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Owen P. Eaches. The Rev. W. H. J. Parker of Middletown, the Rev. S. C. Brown of Manasquan, the Rev. W. T. Galloway of Hamilton Square, the Rev. W. H. Bulloch of Alentown, the Rev. J. Huffnagle of Imlaystown, the Rev. M. N. Smith of Marlborough, the Rev. H. Baum of Jamesburg, the Rev. J. H. Hyatt of Bethlehem, the Rev. Dr. Robert Lowery, the Rev. M. P. Pikes of Trenton, the Rev. J. S. Griffith of Pennsneck, the Rev. J. D. L'Hommedieu of Newark, the Rev. F. Denison, the Rev. Dr. S. Gifford Nelson of Mount Holly, the Rev. Dr. George W. Clark of Hightstown, and Prof. Perry of Hightstown will assist the pastor in the services, together with the members of the committee, John E. Allen, Charles B. Cole, B. P. Stout, Enoch Barker, Mrs. T. F. Botzong, Miss Bertha Clark, C. Boud Cole, Howard P. Butcher, Philip F. Botzong, Charles A. Pullen, Frank V. Jamison, Miss Ada V. Hutchinson, Miss Sadie Ayres, and Mrs. Nelson C. Schlottman.

Game Protection in Ontario.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

Deer hunting is restricted, according to the Ontario game laws, to the first fifteen days of November, and the killing of other big game—moose, elk, reindeer, and caribou—is absolutely prohibited till the season of 1900. By the appointment of deputy game wardens, and by giving authority to woodrangers and other employes of the Crown Lands Department to act in that capacity, a satisfactory enforcement of the law will be secured. Of course the settlers in the big game districts will take an occasional deer out of season. And it does seem rather unpromising for the people of cities and towns to make a game law specially designed for themselves and to expect enforcement among the people on whose property the game lives and breeds. But with traffic prohibited, the occasional infractions of the law by the backwoodsmen will not have a perceptible effect.

Sudden Death of a Virginian.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Capt. Joshua Ellis died suddenly at his home, in Fairfax, Thursday night. He was sitting in his house listening to his wife reading a newspaper. The latter had finished reading an account of the suicide of some man, and had paused. Capt. Ellis remarked to his wife that he saw no good reason for people committing suicide, as the human race was dying fast enough. He had barely gotten the words out of his mouth when he fell over and expired, it is supposed from heart disease. He was about sixty years old.

German C. E. Officers Chosen.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 30.—The convention of the German-American Christian Endeavor Society was continued to-day in the German Lutheran Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. Herman C. Gruhnert, the Rev. Louis Walton, F. Hittig, the Rev. P. C. Toeggling, Messrs. J. Widmann, C. L. Siebert, Carl E. Willwer, and Leo Aigeltner. The officere elected are: President—The Rev. H. C. Gruhnert of Orange; Vice President—The Rev. J. Rudolph of Hoboken; Secretary—The Rev. Carl Jaeger of Brooklyn; Treasurer—The Rev. Adolph Archinal of Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—Girl for chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; in nice private family, in flat. 119 East 90th St., one flight up, east.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or seamstress; best city reference. Call, present employer, 307 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; willing to assist at any other work; best city reference. M. C., 241 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSISTANT WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl in private family; best city references. Can be seen from 10 to 4, at present employer's, 127 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family or boarding house; city reference. 304 East 25th St., Lin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable American Protestant as chambermaid or do light housework; is also a good nurse; good personal references given. Home, 162 East 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. K. F., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant chambermaid; will assist with coarse washing and make herself useful; city or country; city reference. R., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands her duties; willing and obliging; best city references from last place. M. K., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WAITRESS.—Willing and obliging; Protestant; good reference. M. W., 5 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; good seamstress; long references. M. F., 914 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class girl; best reference. Call, two days, 450 East 148th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best of reference. Walsh, 215 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be generally useful. 6 East 53d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a plain family; best city reference. Janitor, 112 West 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; private family; best city references. M. G., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. A. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid; will take care of grown children; best city reference. K., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Care Spelane, 343 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; or as parlormaid; seven years' best city reference. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; first-class city reference. Waitress, 106 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; assist with other work; good reference. Walsh, 215 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family. Call confectionery store, 143 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., between 75th and 76th Sts.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or PARLormaid.—By North of Ireland young woman; highest references from private families. Call, two days, at 325 West 43d St. Hagarty.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, in small private family; has five years' city reference. H. J., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as competent chambermaid; is willing and obliging; eight years' best city reference; lady can be seen. M. C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; reference. 134 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 36 Riverside Drive.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist in other duties; good references. C. B. B., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and to take care of children; willing and obliging. 204 East 47th St., ring Ryan's bell.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young Swedish girl to do chamberwork and sewing. Call, between 1 and 5, at 311 East 38th St., second floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best references. M. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; private family; thoroughly understands her duties; best city reference. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—First-class; English; understands French, English, and American cooking; excellent reference. 231 East 20th St., Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands American and Jewish cooking; A1 city reference. 218 West 83d St.

COOK.—By competent cook; willing to do washing and ironing; private family; good city reference. F. M., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced; private family; understands all branches; personal city reference. 805 6th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as first-class cook; private family; four years' city reference. M. L., 95 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By young girl in private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; good bread and cake maker; best reference. G. R., 162 East 28d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook; excellent baker; good reference; wages, $20. 406 West 33d St., ring Cosgriff's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class young Swedish girl in a private family; city references. Augusta, care Mr. Skoglund, 533 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a competent young person as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; good reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; by the day, week, or month; last employer can be seen. 241 West 46th St., Ryan's bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook and laundress; best city reference from last place. 903 8th Av.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; understands her business; best city reference. K. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; present employer can be seen. Call, two days, at 29 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a North German woman as cook in private family; best city references. 256 West 41st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer. 108 West 17th St.; ring Sweeney's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; best city and country reference. 471 2d Av., two bells.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good family cook and first-class laundress in a private family; city references. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; would go out by the day on reasonable terms; city reference. Manning, 421 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; understands all kinds family cooking; good and satisfactory; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced in English, French, and American cooking; good caterer; just disengaged; personal reference. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; best city reference. 802 8th Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.; ring three times.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best references; a home is wanted. Jenny, 1,152 3d Av., advertisement office.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and baker in a first-class private family; city or country; no washing; best of reference. 210 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young girl in private family; first-class soup and bread maker; can be highly recommended; wages, $25. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

COOK.—By a good French cook who speaks very little English; in private family; good personal reference. 328 West 59th St., care of Mrs. Charlot.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; private family; understands her business; do coarse washing; city reference; wages, $20. S. E., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced Swedish cook, understanding all branches of cooking; in private family; best city references. Lundblom, 363 West 36th St.

COOK.—By trustworthy, honest American woman; assist with washing; private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 345 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; can be seen. Call, for two days, at 107 East 40th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced in English, French, and American cooking; good caterer; just disengaged; personal reference. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, desserts, and pastry; best city reference. 101 East 53d St.; ring one bell; no cards.

COOK.—Competent woman; excellent cook and baker; in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best references. S. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North of Ireland young woman as good cook; reference; select boarding house or private family. Clark, care of Mrs. French, 204 East 44th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. C. D. E., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman as excellent family cook; will assist with washing; small family; best city reference. 263 West 52d St., grocery.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; city reference. 250 West 33d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook in a private family; no objections to coarse washing; best city reference; three years in last place. 136 West 19th St., laundry.

COOK.—By a Swiss woman as good cook; first-class references; in an American private house; wages, $35. 109 West 46th St., shoe store.

COOK, &c.—By a German girl as cook, washer, and ironer in small family. 123 Greenwich Av.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a professional German cook; good caterer; capable of taking full charge; best reference; state wages. T. K., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; soups, entrées; excellent baker; creams and desserts; by day, week, or month. 152 East 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; three years' reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent cook; understands all its branches; best city references. 255 7th Av., second bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find regular weekly day's work for an experienced cleaner; thoroughly competent and accustomed to care of handsome parlors. 23 East 39th St., present employer's.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER wants work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel and alter into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; by day or home; fit guaranteed; can refer to customers; prices reasonable. Corbitt, 215 East 55th St.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker in private family; understands cutting and fitting. Call at 17 West 31st St., for three days, or send card. M. C., basement.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced; robes and manteaux; desires customers by day in private family; moderate prices. Mme. L. Noecker, 161 East 106th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French Parisian; by day or week; private families; competent in all branches; experienced; elegant style; best references. Moderate, 206 West 36th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By competent French nursery governess or companion; speaks English and Spanish; entire charge of children; no music; best references. C. O., 116 West 20th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as housekeeper. Mrs. Berg, 228 East 26th St., ground floor, back.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young Scotch Protestant girl; in first-class family; or as plain cook in small family; best references. 102 East 52d St.; ring Oliver's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend an English Protestant as kitchenmaid; can be seen at Mrs. Paul Dana's, 1A 5th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid; smart and useful around house. M. F., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman, knowing something of dressmaking and the care of hair; is a good packer, would like position as lady's maid or seamstress help; best city reference. Call 348 East 89th St., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, packing; best city references; would like to go to Europe with family this Winter. Miss Boffard, 208 West 35d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German Protestant as maid to grown children or lady; first-class dressmaker, steamstress, hairdresser; city reference. L. M., 329 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class place as maid by trustworthy, competent German Protestant girl; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; highest of references. G. R., 115 East 65th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; experienced in her duties; charge lady's wardrobe; sewing, packing, hairdressing; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID or MAID TO GROWN CHILdren.—By German girl; speaks English; very good seamstress; best city references. M. Petit, 302 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID, INVALID'S NURSE, HOUSEkeeper, or any position of trust, by a reliable Scotch person; eight years' city reference. D., 255 West 87th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Present employer's, 1 North Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; competent hairdresser; good dressmaker and packer. Marla, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By middle-aged woman as maid or attendant to invalid lady; excellent seamstress; five years' references. O. K., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an educated German Protestant in an American family; fine seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; personal reference. K. S., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

MAID TO LADY or NURSE TO YOUNG CHILdren.—By young Englishwoman; good needlewoman. M. S., 513 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 914 6th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. J. C., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; no cards. 209 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in a private family; best reference. 188 East 43d St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; willing, obliging; best reference. 334 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a first-class laundress. 34 West 48th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 64 East 53d St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; French; in private family; best reference. C. G., 154 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two settled women to go together; one as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; other good family cook; is excellent baker; will do coarse washing; three years' best reference; city or country. C. S., 1,053 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and LAUNdress.—By two girls, one as first-class laundress; best city references; can be seen; the other as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress. Call, Wednesday, 425 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork or laundry work alone; in American family; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as thorough laundress; first-class personal references; no other work; wages from $22 to $25. 639 6th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 140 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., Box 362 Times Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By North of Ireland woman as excellent laundress in private family; good family preferred to high wages; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private American family; four years' best city references. 269 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference from present employer. 50 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. M. E., 554 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

LAUNDRESS and ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—By a German girl in private family; city reference. S. S., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. B. K., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; seven years' reference from last employers. M. C., Box 365 Times Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in a private family by young woman; best city references. M. J. S., care of Bradley, 231 West 10th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; ring Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant woman; competent; thoroughly understands bringing up baby on bottle and sterilizing milk; reference. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class nurse in a first-class family as infant's nurse; capable of taking an infant from birth; first-class reference. 115 West 31st St. S. P.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By respectable German girl; competent to take entire charge of infant; best city references; city or country. L. F., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy young woman as competent infant's nurse and assist with chamberwork; do plain sewing; has excellent reference. 148 West 33d St., second floor.

NURSE.—By refined, competent North German nurse, or maid to young ladies in first-class American family; teaches German; best references. M., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Frenchwoman; to care for children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; good references. L. H., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; would prefer baby and to do plain sewing; speaks no English; references. C. H., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, to take care of grown children; do light housework or plain sewing. 129 East 17th St., basement.

NURSE.—First-class in every particular; infant or young children; understands all foods and milks; seamstress; six years' personal reference. Leo, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged German nurse; competent and reliable to take full charge of infant; four years' reference. B. Kruschwitz, care Kollatz, 328 East 55th St.

NURSE.—By experienced girl as nurse to one or two small children; good city references; last employer can be seen. 508 West 28th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl to take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 320 East 66th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class North German nurse; thoroughly experienced; good teacher. Call, Thursday, at present employer's, 27 West 19th St.

NURSE.—Willing to assist with chamberwork or sewing. Last employer's, 52 East 55th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid; willing and obliging; four years' best city references; last employer can be seen. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 346 West 52d St., first floor. No cards.

PARLORMAID.—Lady wishes to find a place for first-class experienced parlormaid or housemaid; will personally recommend her. J. H., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl at parlormaid and waitress; reference; no cards. 242 West 19th St., ring first bell.

PARLORMAID.—Can be seen until Friday at present employer's, 5 East 44th St.

Seamstresses.

A LADY CAN RECOMMEND A GOOD SEAMstress; by the day or week; plain dressmaking. 142 West 58th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; can do maid's work; willing and obliging; assist with waiting; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress and maid in private family; willing to assist in light duties; references from present employers. Call, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, at 145 West 58th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By competent seamstress, wait on lady or growing children, or assist with chamberwork; city reference. E. L., 1,883 3d Av., advertisement office.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable woman as seamstress; do all kinds of family sewing; can sew with dressmaker; by day or week; good reference. 216 East 73d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent North German, as seamstress and assist with chamberwork; city reference. 232 East 49th St.

SEWING, &c.—Young widow desires sewing or other work by day; first-class reference. Mrs. Hall, 342 East 49th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class waitress in private family; understands carving, care of silver; makes all kinds of salads; five years' excellent city reference from last employer; wages, $22. J. P., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of dining room; or as parlormaid; city or country; can be seen at present employer's. 145 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as competent waitress; three and a half years' best city reference from present employer. J. McG., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in small private family; has very best city reference. L. M., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a neat, competent, Swedish Protestant, with good references from her late employers, 33 West 20th St., where she may be seen Wednesday and Thursday.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; can fill butler's place; city reference. 122 West 31st St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; takes man's place; willing and obliging; city or country; best private family reference; lady seen; wages, $20. 496 2d Av., near 28th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in a private family; understands carving, salads, and serving wines; best city reference. M. K., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

WAIT

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Generally Lower.

HEAVY RECEIPTS AND LOCAL REALIZING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Were Firmer—Cotton Higher —Coffee Quiet.

There was an increase in the grain speculation, but mainly on local account, while prices were lower on the increased supplies and continued heavy receipts at the Northwest. Provisions were more active and closed higher. Cotton was fairly active at an advance. Coffee was unsettled and quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	69⅝@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	$ 3.40 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	9 @ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.75 @10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.87½@ 5.90
Beef, family	9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@ 23
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@ 4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@ 15¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @ 11
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	11.75 @ ..
Lead	3.30 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened easy at ⅛@¼c decline, and fell ½c on reports of rains in Kansas and expected rains in Missouri and Michigan, with receipts again heavy in the Northwest and free realizing by local longs. The close was weak at ⅝c decline, after a fairly active trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 2,291,000 bushels in the world's visible....Spot was moderately active at lower prices, with export demand hindered by the scarcity of freight room. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including 60,000 bushels No. 2 Northern Duluth at 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels do, on private terms; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 1¼c under December, delivered, and 40,000 bushels No. 3 hard Manitoba, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, at 3½c under December. Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (New-York inspection) at 1⅝c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 3c over December; No. 1 Northern Duluth inspection at 2½c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 3¼c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 39,990 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 56,142 bushels; receipts, 49,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 87,400 bushels; in interior, 1,437,776 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with trading mostly local and the close steady at ⅛c advance on all but October, which was ⅛c down. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 2,050,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales, 43,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 37¾c, elevator; 10,000 bushels yellow at 37¾c, elevator; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 39c, free on board, afloat, early November; 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 39c, free on board, afloat, Nov. 19...and 16,000 bushels do on private terms....Receipts, 199,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 350,370 bushels; in the interior, 391,611 bushels....Clearances hence, 77,235 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 207,864 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were fairly active and very steady on a local trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 171,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were dull and hardly changed....Sales, 52,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½@24¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 22¼c; rejected mixed at 22¼c for 7,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed, asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white, do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75@77c; fine do, 90c.

FEED — Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 87½@90c; rye feed, 90c; 50 lb meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was only a small distributing business; choice fair grades, quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; timothy, fair grades, quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The position of the market was not materially changed. The offerings of prime oil from the mills increased moderately, and in instances were at easier prices, with a limited quantity from near coast points, including Georgia, offered at 19c. The new crude in barrels here was taken slowly, and 28@24c quoted, with fewer bids exceeding the inside price, and only for strictly choice. There was an increase of export demand, and general trading in refined was slack, with bidding on prime oil yellow hardly exceeding 27½c, and for near 27½c, although the latter, for prompt delivery, was held at 28c. LINSEED was in fair demand; American at 44c; boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was wanted moderately, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was dull; 52c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was firm; sale of 50 tons Cochin at slightly better than 5¾c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 30.—Oil opened and lowest, $1.27; highest and closed, $1.29. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS.—There was a better tone to the market, with an advance of 12½ to 15c for pork, 10 points for lard, and 7½ points for bacon, closing at about the best prices, with some increase in the export movements, yet speculation remaining dull. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 33,000 head.

LARD—At the West was up 10 points and firm, with slightly improved demands, and where October closed at 5.52c, nominal; December at 5.52½@5.57½c, closing at 5.57½c; January at 5.62½@5.70c, closing at 5.67½@5.70c; May at 5.82½@5.87½c, closing at 5.87½c. Here there were 1,000 tcs cash, part, if not all, for export, taken on private terms, closing at 5.87½@5.90c, nominal. City steam was firm at 5.55@5.60c, with 75 tcs sold. Options—October closed at 5.92c, nominal. Refined was dull, with Continent quoted at 6.35c and South American at 6.70c. Compound at 4¼@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a better export business, and 400 bbls mess taken. The West advanced 12½@15c, and closed firm, with October at 9.05, nominal; December at $8.12, nominal; January was at $9@$9.12½, closing at $9.10; May at $9.30@$9.40, closing at $9.40, bid. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Closed firm at the West at 7½ points advance, where short ribs closed at 4.40c, nominal, for October; 4.37½@4.40c for November, closing at 4.40c; 4.52½@4.60c for January, closing at 4.57½@4.60c; May at 4.77@4.80c, closing at 4.80c.

CUTMEATS—Generally were easy in price and dull; small sales of pickled shoulders at 6¾c; pickled hams at 8½@9c, and 12,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6¼c; city-pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6½c; 10-lb average, 6½c; pickled hams at 8½@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, 7¾c for 14 lb, 7½c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices; sales of 500 bbls and 200 tcs. Quotations: Packet, $9@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and weak. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices. Receipts at the West, 71,099 head; same time last year, 62,961 head. Chicago—Receipts, 34,000 head; firm to 5c higher; $3.20@$3.65. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,805 head; active; 10@15c lower; $3.40@$3.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,124 head; lower; $3@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 6,000 head; opened slow; steady; $3.25@ $3.45. Pittsburg—Slow; steady; $3.25@$3.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 5,177 head; $3.25@ $3.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; slow; $6.30@$3.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.50@$3.75. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.60@$3.75. Quotations here were 5c higher for heavy, 5c for 180 lb, 5½c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb, and 5¼@5¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—Market for city settled yesterday to 4½c, at which price 100 hhds were sold, with demands slack. Of country, sales of 50,000 lb at 4⅜c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a little demand at 6¾c, while 6c was asked. At the West there were large offerings at 5½c. For lard stearine an inactive and nominal market at 6½c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened steady at partly 10 points advance, and closed quiet at 5 points advance on near months and 20 points off on late....Havre was quiet and unchanged to ¼f up, and Hamburg partly ½ pfennig better....Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15⅝@15¾c for No. 7 and 15c for No. 8. Openings, Call—11:00 A. M.—December, 1,000 bags at 14.95c; January, 250 bags at 14.75c, 500 bags at 14.80c, 250 bags at 14.75c; March, 250 bags at 14.55c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 500 bags at 15.10c; December, 1,250 bags at 14.95c, 250 bags at 14.90c, 250 bags at 14.95c; January, 500 bags at 14.80c; March, 500 bags at 14.60c; May, 500 bags at 14.15c, 750 bags at 14.10c; total, 4,500 bags.

Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for January; total for day, 7,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.75@14.85	11.70@11.75
February	14.60@14.70	11.40@11.50
March	14.50@14.55	11.30@11.35
April	14.25@14.35	11.15@11.30
May	14.10@14.15	11.15@11.20
June	13.75@13.85	...@ ...
July	13.50@13.60	...@ ...
August	13.25@13.35	...@ ...
September	13.00@13.20	...@ ...
November	15.00@15.10	13.00@13.10
December	14.90@15.00	12.25@12.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	275,169
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	11,476
Total stock in New-York to-day	263,693
Total stock in Baltimore	24,948
Deliveries yesterday	1,880—23,068
Total stock in New-Orleans	45,088
Deliveries yesterday	816—44,272
Total	67,340
Total stock in United States	331,033
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 25	125,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 29	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 29	67,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 19	13,000
	—209,000
Total	540,033
Same time 1894	477,649

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.... 15⅝@15¾

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 7..below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3....2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4....2.25 above No. 7	No. 10..2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5....1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31½	La Guayra—	
Java, Mang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Bajo	21½@22½	Do, washed	18 @20½
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@18¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta ord'y	17¾@18	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to g'd	18½@18¾	Do, white	18¼@19½
Do, p'r to c'e	19 @19½	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Mocha	24½@25
Do, washed	19 @20		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Only a moderate business at unchanged prices.

N. Orleans, cent'f'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	26@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Market steady, with a fair inquiry for small lots.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¾	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4¼@4¼	Java	3¼@3½
Prime	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.80@2.00
Fancy	5¼@5½		
Fair	3¾@4	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Head	5¾@6		

SUGAR—Raw was unsettled and in light demand. Sales, 2,400 tons old crop, Java, at the Breakwater, at 3⅜c for 96° test. Refined unchanged and dull.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3⅛
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2¾@2¼
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@3¾

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5¼
Cutloaf	5¼
Crushed	5¼
Powdered	4¾
Coarse powdered	4¾
Granulated	4¾
Fine granulated	4¾
Coarse granulated	4¾
Extra fine granulated	4¾
Confectioners' granulated	4¾
Cubes	4¾
XXXX powdered	4¾
Mold A	4¾
Diamond A	4¾
Confectioners' A	4¾
(1) Columbia A	4¾
(2) Windsor A	4¾
(3) Ridgewood A	4¾
(4) Phoenix A	4 5-16
(5) Empire A	4 5-16
No. 6	4¼
No. 7	4 1-16
No. 8	4
No. 9	3 15-16
No. 10	3⅞
No. 11	3 13-16
No. 12	3¾
No. 13	3 11-16
No. 14	3⅝

TEA—The auction sale of 11,462 pkgs was at irregular prices, with Ping Sueys 1c lower; country greens weak, and other grades steady, including: Moyune—151 pks Hyson, 7½@6c; 525 pks Young Hyson, 20½@8½c; 302 pks Imperial, 18@7½c; 551 pks Gunpowder, 30¾@13c. Ping Suey—69 pks Young Hyson, 9¾c; 856 pks Imperial, 12@8c; 4,865 pks Gunpowder, 25@8c. Japan—276 pks Pan Fried, 14½@12c; 612 pks Congou, 17@8c; 215 pks India and O. Pekoe, 20@12¼c. Oolong—707 pks Foochow, 10¼@9c; 947 pks Amoy, 9¾@8c; 1,386 pks Formosa, 28@15½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and very unsettled, with trading chiefly local and prices influenced by an advance of 4@4½ points at Liverpool and 14@15 points at New-Orleans, while the crop movement was light, owing to the decreased price. The close was steady at 10@13 points advance. Spot was steady at ⅛c advance. Sales, 777 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	9¼
Middling uplands	9

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c. on
Middling fair	⅞c. on
Strict good middling	½c. on
Good middling	5-16c. on
Strict low middling	3-16c. off
Low middling	7-16c. off
Strict good ordinary	18-16c. off
Good ordinary	1⅝c. off
Good middling tinged	even
Strict middling stained	7-32c. off
Middling stained	7-16c. off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c. off
Low middling stained	1⅝c. off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.77@8.79	8.75	8.75	700
November	8.77@8.78	8.80	8.65	700
December	8.83@8.84	8.89	8.74	16,500
January	8.89@8.90	8.95	8.82	146,400
February	8.95@ ...	9.00	8.90	8,500
March	9.00@9.00	9.05	8.96	127,200
April	9.06@9.05	9.10	9.01	1,000
May	9.06@9.09	9.15	9.06	15,200
June	9.13@9.14	9.17	9.11	1,100
July	@...	9.19	9.17	200
August	@...	9.25	9.25	100
Total				317,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRI-DAY, NOV. 1.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	9545	17461	6394	6603	....	....
New-Orleans	21246	19319	16556	15003	....	....
Mobile	1197	2024	2066	2118	....	....
Savannah	6294	7880	8041	5853	....	....
Charleston	1756	1700	850	1659	....	....
Wilmington	799	883	1582	1292	....	....
Norfolk	3087	4030	2107	2467	....	....
New-York	....	3168	590	....	....	....
Boston	1265	1067	820	1187	....	....
Philadelphia	188	321	472	639	....	....
West Point	915	2554	2334	978	....	....
Total	47327	60397	42030	37749	....	....
This day last week	44111	64073	56866	50522	38650	36486
This day last year	53899	91922	78726	81691	50391	59442

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Some accumulation of domestic beans, coupled with a quieter trade, jobbers having stocked up pretty well, is causing a lower and unsettled market. We reduce quotations on marrow, pea, medium, and red kidneys, and our outside figures are extreme at the close. White kidney and turtle are not plenty and are fairly steady. Yellow-eye dragging. Green peas slow and weaker. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.62½@ $1.65; do, pea, $1.45@$1.47½; do, medium, $1.50@$1.52½; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.40; do, turtle soup, $1.75; do, yellow-eye, $1.60@$1.65; do, lima, California, $2.20@$2.25; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.20@$1.30; do, foreign, medium, new, $1.35 @$1.40; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.40@$1.45; green peas, bbls, 85@87½c; do, bags, 80@ 82½c; do, Scotch, 80@82½c.

BUTTER.—The feeling is steady, with demand generally moderate and supplies more than ample for all requirements. Exporters are moderately interested.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, firsts	20 @21
Creamery, Western, extras	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	17 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, Western, June, extras	21 @ ..
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	20 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	21 @21½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, thirds	13 @14
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19 @20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	18 @18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	15 @17
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Western dairy, firsts	13 @15
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Western factory, fancy, extras	13½@14
Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	12 @13
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	12 @13½
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10½@12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	12 @13
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	11 @12
Western factory, fourths to thirds	9 @10

CHEESE.—A very moderate trade in a jobbing way, but full prices rule on the moderate arrivals and high first cost of stock.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, choice	9¾@ ..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8½@ 9½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	7 @ 8¼
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	@11
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	@11
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9½@10¾
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7½@ 9
State, part skims, small, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 6½
State, part skims, small, choice	6 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾@ 5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4¼
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS.—Fancy fresh scarce and steady. Demand generally is light, and other qualities are offered freely as quoted.

State, country marks, per dozen	20 @ 22
Pennsylvania, country marks	20 @ 22
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	19½@ 20
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good	18 @ 19
Western, fresh, prime to fancy	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00 @$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 4.00
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.45
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.75
Western, culls, ungraded	2.00 @ 3.50
Limed, Western, good to prime	16 @ 16½

FRUITS—FRESH—A free export movement in apples, and, while trade here is quiet, the offerings are not sufficient to cause weakness on fine grades. Pears steady for the better grades. Quinces scarce and firm. Peaches dull. Choice table grapes are selling fairly and show little change in price, and wine grapes hold firm. Cranberries held firmer under reports of higher prices ruling east. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, per bbl, $2@$3; do, Snow, $2.50@$3.75; do, Virginia red, $2@ $3; do, King, Baldwin, Rhode Island greening and Spy, $1.50@$2; do, Baldwin, $1.25@$1.75; do, Greening, $1.25@$2; pears, Seckel, per bbl, $3@$5; do, Beurre Bosc, $3@$4.50; do, Beurre Clairgeau, $2.50@$4; do, Lawrence, $2@$2.50; do, Keiffer, $1.50@$2.50; do, common kinds, $1@$1.50; do, Boston boxes, Seckel, $2@$3; do, other kinds, $1@$2.25; quinces, per bbl, $4@$6; do, Boston, per box, $2; peaches, Maryland, per crate, 50c@$1; grapes, State, Concord and Catawba, small baskets, 10@ 11c; do, large baskets, Concord, 17@18c; do, Catawba, 20@25c; do, carriver, gift crates, 60c@$1; wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1½@2c; cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, large, per bbl, $7@$8.50; do, usual kinds, $6.25@$7.50; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.75@$2.15. DRIED—Exporters are pretty well supplied with evaporated apples, and the market has a firm tone on prime to fancy grades; sales at 5¼@ 6c for prime to choice, with fancy at 6½c; lower qualities are slow. Sun-dried apples very plenty and easy. Chops steady. Southern peeled peaches in moderate supply but urged to sale. Small fruits quiet and without quotable change. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@2¾c; do, Western, 3@3¾c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6½c; raspberries, evaporated, 17½c; do, sun-dried, 10@16½c; cherries, 8@9½c; blackberries, 3@3¾c; huckleberries, 6½@6¾c; apricots, 9@12c; peaches, California, peeled, 13@15c; do, unpeeled, 7@ 9c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Market dull for nearly all kinds, and, while prices are held about as last quoted, we find some accumulation of Western birds and a weak feeling. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1; partridges, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@85c; grouse, 75c@$1.12; quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.50; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2.25; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2; do, redhead, $1 @$2.50; do, mallard, 60@80c; do, teal, 30@ 50c; do, common, 20@30c; venison, per lb, 16@24c; rabbits, per pair, 25@40c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts were lighter than were expected, and the market had a firmer tone on all kinds of weighing stock. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8½@9½c; chickens, 7½@8½c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@9c; ducks, 50@90c; geese, $1@$1.25; pigeons, 20@ 30c. DRESSED—Choice chickens are none too plenty and show a slight upward tendency, while for turkeys and fowls there is no improvement, offerings being still large and trade very dull. Philadelphia chickens slow and weak, except for very fancy. Spring ducks barely steady. We quote: Turkeys, old, 9@10c; do, young, 5@10c; fowls, 7@8c; old cocks, 4½@5½c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10@15c; do, Western, dry picked, 8@10c; do, scalded, 8@9½c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 13@15c; do, Long Island, 13@16c; do, Western, 8@12c; Eastern geese, 14@16c; Western geese, 7@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.75.

VEGETABLES.—Large supply of potatoes, which are offered freely. Sweets moderately active and steady for choice. Onions easy, with liberal offerings, and a limited outlet.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	2.00@ 3.5
Cabbages, State, per 100	1.50@ 2.5
Celery, Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	50@
Celery, Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 3
Celery, Western, poor, dozen stalks	10@ 1
Celery, State, per dozen stalks	10@ 4
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	1.00@ 1.5
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	4.00@ 4.5
Eggplants, Florida, per ½-bbl box	1.50@ 2.5
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.6
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	60@ 75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	90@ 1.0
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.0
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.12@ 1.2
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	90@ 1.0
Okra, New Orleans, per box	1.50@ 2.5
Okra, Florida, per carrier crate	2.50@ 3.0
Peas, green, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket	1.50@ 3.0
String beans, Virginia, green, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 2.0
String beans, Virginia, wax, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 2.0
String beans, Norfolk, green, per bushel basket	1.00@ 1.5
String beans, Ch'n, green, per bushel basket	1.50@ 1.7
String beans, Ch'n, wax, per bushel basket	1.50@ 2.0
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	30@ 5
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	30@ 4
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	70@ 7
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 6

POTATOES.

Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	90@$1.00
Maine, Hebron, per bbl	$1.00@ 1.12
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	80@ 95
State, Burbank, per 180 lb or sack	80@ 90
Jersey, buk, per 180 lb or sack	75@ 90
Jersey, inferior, per 180 lb	60@ 70
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy	2.50@ 3.00
Yellow sweets, other Southern Jersey, cloth heads	1.75@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	1.87@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey, inferior	1.62@ 1.75
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	1.75@ 1.87
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbl and inferior	1.50@ 1.62

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet and without material change. Medium and lower grades show most firmness. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c@$1; do, No. 1, 80@85c; clover, mixed, 65@75c; clover, 55@60c; rye straw, long, 50@65c; do, short and oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—There was increased orders from brewers at very steady prices.

State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime	7 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime	4½@ 5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3 @ 4
State N. Y., old olds	1½@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice	..@10
Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to prime	8 @ 9
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	@ 7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, medium to prime	5 @ 6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½@ 4½

HIDES—The market was without change and a slow trade reported.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	22 @..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected	22 @25	18 @18½
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	17½@..
Bogota, selected	21 @24	15½@17
Central America, selected	20 @22	16 @16½
Payta, selected	23 @25	15 @15½
Port au Prince, selected	17 @18	14 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	20 @22	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17 @20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16 @19	11 @..
Tampico, selected	20 @21	15 @..
Tabasco, selected	20 @21	15 @..
Truxillo, selected	16 @17	15½@..
Vera Cruz, selected	18 @19	15 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10 @12	18 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15 @17	12 @16
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10 @13	13 @..
Corrientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9 @10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30 @33	11 @..
Maranham, as they run	25 @28	11 @..
Payta, as they run	28 @32	11 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	22 @24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	23 @24	9½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26 @30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24 @28	13 @..
Texas, selected	24 @30	12 @..
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35 @50	9½@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40 @75	.. @..
Texas, ox and cow, selected	50 @60	.. @..

LEATHER—Demand moderate for all grades, with prices unchanged.

	Non-Acid.— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid.— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	..@24	..@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	..@24	..@..	21½@23
Heavy	..@24	..@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	..@21	..@..	20 @21
Rejects			20 @

UNION.

Light backs	32@34	Light backs, cow	32@34
Middle backs	32@34	Seconds	30@32
Middle, heavy	32@34	Bellies	16@18
Seconds, do	30@32		

OAK.

Seconds	34@36	Bellies	18@19

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Weakness Pronounced on the Stock Exchanges of the World.

LOCAL MARKET DOWN IN SYMPATHY

Foreign Selling Added to Local Liquidation Causes Depression—Sharp Set-Back in the Philadelphia Specialties.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Weakness in the Continental markets caused the foreigners to be liberal sellers of all international stocks dealt in on this Exchange. This movement, combined with liquidation by local holders, gave this market a very ragged appearance most of the day. In the afternoon the covering of shorts gave some support to prices, although the market as a whole showed little rallying power, and the close was only a little better than the lowest. The volume of business was larger than on recent days, the total sales being 362,230 shares.

The leading Grangers developed considerable weakness. The low prices made were 18¼ for Atchison, 75⅛ for Rock Island, 83¼ for Burlington, 74⅞ for St. Paul, and 104⅞ for Northwestern. Burlington was sold by Boston, and its net loss was 1¼ points on sales of 40,700 shares. There was no unfavorable news concerning any of these roads, but they suffered from the general liquidation movement. Missouri Pacific and Wabash preferred were notably weak, no support appearing in either stock. Missouri Pacific sold down to 30¼, and closed at 30½, a net loss of 2⅜ points. Wabash preferred closed at 20¼, its lowest price, and a net decline of 1⅛ points. Liquidation in Reading carried that stock down to 13, but it rallied to 14⅛, a net loss of ¾. The story is that the coming reorganization plan provides for a twenty-dollar assessment on the stock and income bonds. Louisville and Nashville and Kansas and Texas preferred were heavy, but their net losses were only fractional. There were few advances in the general list, but Jersey Central gained ½, Delaware and Hudson ⅝, and Manhattan ¼.

The weak spot in the industrial group was General Electric, which, on a moderate volume of business, sold down to 29¼, and closed at 30, a net loss of 3 points. Sugar sold down to 101, but the large short interest in the stock which has been accumulating for several weeks helped to sustain the price. There was considerable covering all day, and the final price was 102½, a net gain of ⅞. Tobacco, after an early decline to 85⅜, closed unchanged at 90. Covering in Leather preferred caused that stock to close at an advance of 1⅛ points. Chicago Gas held fairly well, and closed ⅜ higher. Distilling lost ⅜, and Tennessee Coal and Iron ⅞. Lead was weak, and closed 1⅛ down.

A depressing circumstance was the sharp break in Philadelphia specialties, details of which will be found in the dispatch from that city published on this page. The decline in Electric Storage Battery stocks was not unnatural in view of conditions. The company is a new one, and its business of a nature not generally understood. The company claims to have solved the question of storage electricity, and has already installed many plants which are in successful operation. It is now going into the traction field, and has important contracts to equip surface roads in several cities. The work, as stated, is not experimental. Inasmuch as three cars have been operated successfully in Europe by the system, and in countries where the climate is no less severe than here.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in moderate demand. Rates were 2½ per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 days, 3@3½ per cent. for 90 days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six to eight months.

Commercial paper was in better demand. Quotations were 4½ per cent. for 60 and 90 day indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four-month commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four-month single names, 5@5¼ per cent. for six-month single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for names of good quality not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $103,807,603; balances, $6,449,960; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $227,845.

Money in London ½@¾ per cent.; short and three-month bills, ¾ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 31¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$69,639,188
Imports for the same period.	24,928,960
Net exports.	
Net exports to date, 1894.	$44,710,198
Net exports to date, 1893.	66,274,822
Net exports to date, 1892.	12,751,490
	51,519,217

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5 discount. Boston—10 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅜ per cent. premium up to $5,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active and weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st.	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s.	1
Philadelphia & Reading gen. t. r.	1¼

DECLINED.

At., Col. & Pacific 1st.	2
Ann Arbor 1st, when issued.	2
At., T. & S. F., adj. 4s.	1
Int. & Great Northern 2d.	1½
Missouri Pacific 3d.	1½
N. Y., N. H. & H 4s.	1½
Northern Pacific con.	1
Ohio Southern 1st.	1⅛
Phil. & Reading 1st pf. inc.	1
Phil. & Reading 2d pf. inc.	1
Phil. & Reading 3d pf. inc.	1½
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s.	2
Savannah & Western 1st, t. r.	1
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Union Pac. col. tr. notes.	1⅛
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.	1
West. N. Y. & Penn. gen.	1
West. N. Y. & Penn. inc.	1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $10,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 125. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
4s, 1907	97¼	..
4s, 1925	111½	112
4s, 1925	111¾	112
5s, 1904	121¼	122
5s, 1908	122⅜	123
5s, 1908	114⅜	115¼
5s, 1918	115¼	116¼
6s, currency, 1895	100	..
6s, currency, 1896	102	..
6s, currency, 1897	104½	..
6s, currency, 1898	108	..
6s, currency, 1899	110	..
6s, currency, 1900	100¾	..
6s, currency, 1901	100¾	..
6s, currency, 1902	100¾	..
6s, currency, 1903	100¾	..

North Carolina 4s, $1,000 North Carolina 6s, $1,000 Funding 6s of 1919 sold at 125.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Exchange	
	162
	200
	670
	115
	167
	140
	275

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	151	151	151	151	150	153	135
American Cotton Oil	22	22	21½	21½	21¼	22	20
American Cotton Oil pf	70	70	70	70	70	72	104
*American Sugar Refining	101¼	102⅞	101	102⅛	102⅜	102½	40,251
*American Sugar Refining pf	99⅞	99⅞	99	99¾	99	99¾	435
American Tobacco	89⅜	91¼	88⅜	90	89⅞	90	14,450
Atch., T. & S. Fe, all in. pd.	19½	19½	18¼	18⅜	18½	18⅝	23,470
Atch., T. & S. Fe pf., wh. iss.	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	20½	20¾	1,190
Baltimore & Ohio	60	60	60	60	60½	62	430
Canada Southern	55	55½	54⅜	55¼	54½	55	606
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19¼	18¾	19⅜	19	19½	3,502
Chicago Gas	66⅜	66⅞	66¼	66⅞	67	67½	1,700
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¼	67	67½	7,520
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	75⅞	76	75½	75½	75¼	76	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	101	103	60
Chicago & Northwestern	105¼	105½	104¾	105⅛	105¼	105⅝	3,180
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	148	149	148	149	147	149	70
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	84¾	85	83½	84	83⅞	84	40,709
C., C., C. & St. Louis	42	42	41⅜	41½	41	41¼	1,315
C., M. & St. Paul	75⅝	75⅝	74⅞	75½	75⅛	75¼	34,600
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	126	126	126	126	126	126½	125
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75⅞	76¼	75½	75¼	75¼	75⅝	8,291
Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	62¼	62¾	125
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	5	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32½	34¼	32¼	33½	33¼	33½	780
Columbus, H. V. & Tol.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	2½	3	30
Columbus, H. V. & Tol. pf.	20¾	22	20⅞	22	21¾	22½	752
Consolidated Gas Company	57½	57½	57½	57½	..	..	100
Delaware & Hudson	147½	148¾	147¼	148¾	148	148½	945
Denver & Rio Grande	131	131¾	130	131¾	130	130½	1,128
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	15	15	15	15	14½	15	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	50	50	49½	49½	50	50½	500
Erie Tel. & Tel	22¾	23	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅝	6,970
General Electric	63	67	63	67	66½	67	606
Illinois Steel Company	32½	32½	29¼	30	30	30⅜	10,616
Iowa Central	78⅜	78½	78	78½	77	78	450
Iowa Central pf.	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	440
Lachede Gas	35	35	34	34	33	35	404
Laclede Gas pf.	24¼	24¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	400
Lake Erie & Western	84½	84½	84½	84½	83	85	10
Lake Erie & Western pf.	22	22	22	22	22	23	100
Lake Shore	75½	75½	75	75	75	75¾	600
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	150	150	150	150	150	153¾	765
Louisville & Nashville	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	18¾	19½	35
Louisville, N. A. & Chic.	58⅜	58⅜	58½	58¼	58¼	58⅝	5,560
Louisville, N. A. & Chic. pf.	86	86	85	85½	85½	85½	300
Manhattan Consolidated	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26¾	300
*Metropolitan Traction	105½	106	105¼	105¾	105¾	106	1,495
Minnesota Iron	105	105	105	105	..	..	50
Missouri Pacific	68	68	68	68	68	69	305
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	32¼	32¾	30¼	30½	30½	30¾	13,250
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	33	33⅜	32¼	32½	32⅜	32⅝	7,055
Mobile & Ohio	22	22	22	22	22	23	200
Morris & Essex	168	168	168	168	..	..	20
*National Lead Company	32½	32⅝	30½	32	31½	32	2,030
*National Lead Company pf.	90	90	90	90	..	..	305
National Linseed Oil	23	23	23	23	23	24	178
New-Jersey Central	109	109½	108	109¼	109	109⅜	3,115
Newport News & M. V.	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	100	100½	107
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	52	52	52	52	51½	54½	1,775
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	12	12¼	960
N. Y., Sus. & Western	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾	11¾	12	700
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	34	34½	33½	34½	34	34½	30
Norfolk Southern	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾	3¾	850
North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	1,325
Northern Pacific	17	17¼	16⅝	17	17	17⅛	5,250
Northern Pacific pf.	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	500
Ontario & Western	9	9	9	9	9½	10	12
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	30¾	31⅜	29¾	30⅞	30¾	31	4,950
Pacific Mail	330	330	330	330	320	..	81
Pennsylvania Coal	145	144½	143	143⅝	143⅝	144¼	37,700
Philadelphia & Reading	15	15	15	15	15	15⅛	20
Pullman Palace Car Co.	171	171	171	171	169	171	190
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	119	119	119	119	118½	120	30
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14	14	14¼	1,205
St. Paul & Omaha	42¾	42¾	42	42	42⅜	42½	810
Southern Pacific	23	23½	23	23¼	23¼	23⅜	600
Southern Railway pf.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	9,475
Southern Railway pf.	36	36½	35½	36	36	36¼	6,665
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37⅜	37⅜	36½	36⅝	36⅜	36¾	16,085
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	9	9¼	2,200
Union Pacific	12½	12½	12	12	12	12½	575
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	5½	5½	5	5	4¾	5	400
United States Cordage, t. r.	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝	783
United States Cord. pf., t. r.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	201
United States Cord. gtd., t. r.	28¼	28½	28½	28½	28¼	30	50
United States Rubber	39⅜	39⅜	38¾	39	38⅞	39½	1,000
United States Leather	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12½	13	1,170
United States Leather pf.	70⅜	71¾	70⅜	71⅜	71¼	71½	6,900
Wabash pf.	20¾	21	20¼	20¼	20⅜	20⅝	9,345
Western Union Telegraph	90⅝	90⅝	90¼	90¼	90½	90¾	5,245
*Western Union Beef	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11½	12	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¾	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	2,040
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	44¼	44¾	44	44¼	43	46	322
Total sales							362,230

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 1,000 113
Am Dock & Imp 5s, 1,000 116
Atch, Col & Pac 1st, 2,000 41
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued, 10,000 .... 72½
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued, 7,500 81
7,500 81
2,000 81
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certs, 10,000 .... 78⅞
10,000 79
5,000 .... 79⅛
5,000 79
10,000 .... 79¼
10,000 .... 79⅜
25,000 .... 79⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certs 1st Instlmt Paid, 5,000 31
20,000 .... 30⅜
30,000 31
10,000 .... 30⅜
10,000 .... 30⅜
5,000 .... 30⅜
20,000 .... 30⅜
40,000 30
20,000 .... 30⅜
10,000 .... 30½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, 2,000 106
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s, 6,000 .... 116¼
Canada So 1st Gtd, 3,000 .... 112⅝
9,000 .... 112¾
Cent of N J G M 5s, 25,000 120
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s, 9,000 .... 104⅞
6,000 .... 79⅝
20,000 .... 79⅝
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s, 8,000 .... 120½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s, 1,000 .... 104⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st, 5,000s20f 113¼
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs, 1,000 46
2,000 .... 45¾
Chic & N W S F 6s, 1,000 116
Chic, R I & Pac 6s, 8,000 .... 131¼
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s, 17,000 105
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s, 3,000 .... 97⅜
6,000 .... 97¼
2,000 .... 97⅜
Chic, St P & M 1st, 3,000 .... 132¾
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s, 2,000 95
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, 3,000 86
Col, H V & T G M 6s, 2,000 .... 91¼
2,000 91
Col & Ninth Av 1st, 8,000 .... 114½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s, 2,000 .... 102¾
East Tenn Reorgan Lien 4-5s, 1,000s20f 73
1,000s3 .... 73¼
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s, 10,000 .... 93¾
Han & St Jo Cons, 4,000 121
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge, 2,000 75
Kanawha & Mich 4s, 10,000 83
Kan Pac 6s, 1895, 2,000 109
2,000 .... 109½
Kans Pac 6s, Denver Div, Assented, 10,000 .... 113¼
15,000 .... 113⅝
Kings Co Elev 1st, 2,000 .... 81½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s, 3,000s3 97
Lake E & W'n 2d 5s, 1,000 .... 105½
L S & M So 2d Reg, 3,000 .... 123¾
Lex Av & Pav F 1st, 8,000 .... 114¼
Lo, N A & Chic Cons, 3,000 .... 102½
Metropolitan Elev 1st, 8,000 121
Metropolitan Elev 2d, 4,000 .... 109½
Mich Cent Cons 7s, 1,000 122
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s, 1,000 116
Minn & St L Con 5s, 10,000 104
Miss Riv Bridge 1st, 3,000 .... 105½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s, 6,000 82
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d, 10,000 .... 63¾
20,000 63
2,000 .... 62½
2,000 63
5,000 .... 62½
15,000 63
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s, 5,000 .... 84½
Mo, Kan & East 1st, 59,000 90
Missouri Pacific 3d, 9,000b3 .... 112½
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s, 13,000 .... 77½
18,000 .... 77¼
Mo Pac Trust 5s, 5,000 87
5,000 .... 87¼
5,000 .... 87⅛
7,000 .... 87⅜
4,000 88
Mob & Ohio G M 4s, 1,000 .... 65½
13,000 .... 65¼
12,000 .... 65¼
6,000 65
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs, 7,000 .... 136½
2,000 136
N Y & R Beach 1st, 1,000 .... 104½
Total sales $1,965,000

N Y Cent'l Ext 4s Registered, 3,000 102
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s, 13,000 93
North'n Illinois 1st, 5,000 111
North Pac Cons 5s, 5,000 .... 38½
25,000 .... 38¼
Nor Pac Terminal 1st, 5,000 104
Nor Ry of Cal 5s, 8,000 .... 93½
5,000 93
4,000 .... 93¾
Ohio Southern 1st, 2,000 89
Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co Certfs, 5,000 45
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s, 6,000 .... 37½
Oreg Short Line, 1,000 .... 106½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div, 5,000 103
Peo & Eastern 1st, 5,000 .... 81½
1,000 82
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc, 10,000 .... 32¾
6,000 32
5,000 32
35,000 .... 32½
13,000 .... 32⅜
2,000 .... 32⅞
75,000 .... 32⅞
5,000 33
5,000 .... 33⅛
5,000 33
2d Pref Inc, 10,000 .... 16¾
25,000 .... 16⅝
21,000 17
5,000 .... 17½
10,000 .... 17¼
20,000 18
30,000 .... 18¼
10,000 .... 18½
8,000 19
3d Pref Inc, 5,000 12
15,000 .... 12½
10,000 .... 12⅜
10,000 .... 12⅝
15,000 .... 12½
2,000 13
2,000 13
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc, 10,000 .... 21¾
30,000 22
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs, 1,000 77
43,000 .... 76¾
5,000 .... 77⅛
10,000 .... 77⅜
46,000 78
5,000 .... 78⅜
15,000 .... 78⅝
30,000 79
10,000 .... 79¼
Rio Grande W'n 1st, 11,000 .... 77⅜
St L & Iron Mt 5s, 2,000 .... 84½
2,000 .... 84¾
St L & S F G M 5s, 1,000 96
St L Southw'n 1st, 9,000 .... 78¼
5,000bf 78½
11,000 .... 78⅝
San A & Ar Pass 4s, 7,000 60
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs, 23,000 .... 64⅜
5,000 .... 64¾
Scioto Val & N E 4s, 3,000 .... 86¼
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated, 10,000 93
Southern Ry 1st 5s, 6,000 93
1,000 .... 96¼
1,000 .... 96⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s, 4,000 .... 88¾
5,000 .... 88½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc, 10,000 23
1,000 .... 23¼
11,000 23
Tol, A. A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs, 14,000 93
10,000 .... 92½
2,000 .... 93⅜
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st, 7,000 .... 110½
Union Elev 1st 6s, 1,000 .... 107⅜
11,000 .... 107½
2,000 .... 107¾
Union Pac 1st, 1896, 6,000 .... 109½
9,000 .... 109¾
5,000 .... 109⅞
7,000 .... 109¾
Union Pac 1st, 1897, 2,000 .... 109⅜
3,000 .... 109⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1898, 1,000 .... 109⅝
21,000 .... 109⅜
2,000 .... 109⅝
2,000 .... 109¾
Union Pac 1st, 1899, 1,000 .... 110¼
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes, 2,000 96
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st, 12,000 39
1,000b3 39
8,000 .... 38¾
2,000 .... 38¾
4,000 39
10,000 .... 39¼
1,000 .... 39¼
5,000 39
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts, 1,000 42
Wabash 1st 5s, 22,000 109
West Shore Gtd 4s, 41,000 .... 106¾
Registered, 1,000 106
W'n N Y & Penn Gen, 5,000 .... 47½
W'n N Y & Penn Inc, 2,000 17
West'n Pac Bonds, 1,000 107
Total sales $1,965,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	50	65
American Coal	100	125
American District Tel	30	40
American Express	116¼	118
American T. & C.	93	98
American Tobacco pf.	105	109
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1
B. & G. S. W. pf., new	..	10
Boston & Maine	211½	221½
Boston & Maine pf.	152½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105
Brunswick Company	¾	1¼
Buffalo, R. & P.	21	58
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	55	..
Canadian Pacific	58	58¾
Cedar Falls & M.	9	..
Central Pacific	17	17½
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	98
Commercial Cable	155	..
Consolidated Coal	33	34
Delaware, Lack. & West	164	166
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	10
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	..	51
*D., S. S. & A.	..	5½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	6½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	102	12½
Evansville & Terre Haute	97	98
Great Northern pf.	28	30
G. B. & W. t. r.	123	128
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	⅝
Homestake	..	½
Houston & Texas	29	..
Illinois Central	2½	3½
Kanawha & Mich.	99½	100
Keokuk & D. M.	7¼	9
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	3½	4
King. & Pem.	17¼	..
Long Island	5	6
L., S. L. & T.	85	87
Mahoning Coal R.	⅛	4
Manhattan Beach	108	..
Maryland Coal pf.	6	9
Mich.-Pem. Car	50	60
Mexican Central	22	..
Mexican National certificates	11¾	12½
Michigan Central	1¼	1⅝
*Unlisted.	97	99

	Bid.	Asked.
Minn. & St. Louis	23	24
M. & St. L. 1st p.	84	85½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	56	56½
National Starch	75	81
National Starch 1st pf.	8	9
National Starch 2d pf.	45	55
New Central C.	20	30
N. Y. & N. H.	6	9
N. Y., C. & St. L.	185	187
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	14½	16
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	72	75
Norfolk Southern	28½	30
Norfolk & Western pf.	70	80
Northwestern Tel.	12½	13¼
Ohio Southern	10½	..
Ontario Mining	5	15
Oregon Improvement	9	10
Ore. R. & N.	6½	10
Peoria & Eastern	23	27
Peoria, D. & E.	7	9½
Pitts., Young & Ash.	4¾	5
Pittsburg & W. pf.	47¾	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	30
P., F. W. & C.	53	56
P., F. W. & C. sp.	167	..
Quicksilver	158	..
Quicksilver pf.	2½	3
Ren. & Sar.	16	18
St. L. S. W.	180	..
St. J. & Grand Island	6½	7
St. Paul & Duluth	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	28	31
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	88	91
St. P., M. & M.	122	124
Silver bullion ctfs.	113	116
Southern Cotton Oil	68	68½
T. P. Land Tr.	..	45
Toledo & Ohio Central	9	11
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	35	40
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	75	78½
Tol., Peo. & W.	1	1¼
*Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City	10	15
*Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. C. pf.	17	20
U. S. Express	90	93
U. S. Rubber pf.	42	48
Utica & B. River	92½	93
Virginia Midland	150	..
Wabash	23	..
Wells-Fargo Express	95	100
Wisconsin Central	4⅛	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	101¼	102¾	101	102½	17,200
Am. Tobacco	89½	91¼	88¾	90¼	2,400
A., T. & S. F.	19½	19¾	18¾	18½	3,000
Ark. City Imp.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	50
Chicago Gas	66⅞	67¾	66¼	66¾	3,000
Ch., R. I. & P.	75⅞	76¼	75¾	75¾	1,720
C. M. & St. P.	75½	76⅜	74⅞	75¼	17,820
Cent. of N. J.	108¾	109	108¼	109	90
Ch. & N. W.	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105¼	60
Col. Fuel & I.	33	33	33	33	30
Dist. & C. F.	22⅞	23	22¼	22⅜	3,570
Gen. Electric.	32½	32½	29½	30	2,000
Louis. & N.	58½	58½	58¼	58⅜	210
Manhattan	105½	105⅞	105½	105½	50
Mo. Pacific	31⅞	32⅛	30⅝	30⅝	2,610
Total sales					75,680

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	$15,000
L., N. A. & C. cn	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d. 6s	63	63	63	63	7,000
M., K. & T. 1st, 86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	7,000
South. Ry. 5s. 96	96	96	96	96	4,000
Total sales					21,000

Outside Securities.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	94
American Bank Note	40½	43½
American Exchange Nat. Bank	164	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	52	62
American Surety Company	216	222
American Typefounders'	3½	4¾
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	108¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	218	..
Barney & Smith Car	20	23
Barney & Smith pf stock	77	82
Beckton Construction pf.	87	89½
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104¼	105¼
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	128	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	113
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	218	..
Brooklyn Elevated	19¼	21½
Brooklyn Traction	12	14
Brooklyn Traction pf.	..	60
‡Buffalo Street Railway	108	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	85½	87½
Celluloid Company stock	65	68
†Central & South American Tel.	123½	126½
Central Cross-Town	175	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	163	166
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	21½	25
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 1s	127	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49½	52½
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	70	75
Commercial Cable Co. stock	155	..
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	103	105
Continental Trust	95	..
Crump Shipyard st

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

A LARGE MAJORITY
OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have been deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.** Holders of receipts of the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. who desire to deposit their bonds with this Committee may do so **WITHOUT EXPENSE** before **NOVEMBER 1ST** on presenting their receipts at the MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Kansas Pacific Consols.

To the Holders of Our Receipts:

New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Since our last notice was issued, the great majority of the bonds have been united under the auspices of another committee. This committee, therefore, has, in the interest of its constituents, determined to dissolve its organization.

The holders of our receipts are notified that this committee has effected an arrangement with the Tappen Committee, whereby such holders can, without expense or payment to this committee, exchange our receipts for the transferable certificates of the Tappen Committee, on presenting our receipts at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The holders of said receipts and the bondholders who have signed our agreement without having deposited their bonds should avail themselves of this arrangement before Nov. 1, 1895, in order to avoid expense.

By order of the committee.

JOHN ROONEY, Secretary.

To the Holders of Certificates of the
Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the

Chicago Gas Company:

Referring to the Committee's advertisement of October 3d, 1895, the time for the deposit of certificates with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement dated October 1st, 1895, is extended until and including November 1st, 1895. Engraved negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, will be issued for the deposited certificates.

Dated New-York, October 17, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
J. W. WALLACE,
Committee.
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, August 21st, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

9	1307	1697	1810	2127	2343	2631	2927
33	1439	1698	1881	2129	2410	2638	2949
34	1485	1705	1887	2141	2419	2643	2960
134	1488	1718	1901	2151	2421	2704	3086
181	1513	1725	1924	2172	2479	2709	3088
282	1534	1733	1957	2180	2488	2815	3218
415	1571	1736	1960	2216	2524	2841	3253
1308	1590	1770	1978	2227	2544	2864	3293
1334	1682	1773	2031	2252	2572	2880	
1362	1696	1807	2068	2273	2600	2915	

at the numbers of the seventy-eight bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated November 1st, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
of and for the Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. AND METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. RECEIPTS FOR THE BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN R. R. CO. AND ITS VARIOUS DIVISIONS:

The holders of the above-named receipts can obtain the securities of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, to which they are entitled, by presenting them to the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 37 Wall Street, on and after November 1, 1895.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD, Chairman.

Activity Reviving.
Profitable to Careful Traders.
WRITE OR CALL FOR MARKET LETTER.
FRED H. SMITH,
No. 8 Broad St., N. Y.
MARGIN THREE TO FIVE PER CENT.
COMMISSION, 1-16.

CELLULOID CO.'S 4% STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

COUNTY BONDS TO BE SOLD.—Bids for $74,500 of Idaho County, Idaho, first bonds, 10-20s, will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Idaho County, at Mt. Idaho, Idaho, until Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars address the undersigned.

A. W. TALKINGTON,
Clerk Board County Commissioners,
Mt. Idaho, Idaho County,
State of Idaho.
Mt. Idaho, Idaho, Oct. 17, 1895.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the twelfth day of November, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 26th day of October, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

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Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer. New-York, October 26, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after November 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 31st, 1895. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1895, payable Nov. 1, to stockholders of record Oct. 19, in New-York, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and in London at the office of C. J. Hambro & Son. A. A. McKECHNIE, Treasurer.

New-York, Oct. 9, 1895.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

No. 26 Cortlandt St., New-York.

Coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, on the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:

N. Y., S. & W. Terminal Mortgage.
N. Y., S. & W. Collateral Trust.
Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap 1st Mortgage.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 BROAD ST., (MILLS BUILDING.) New-York, Oct. 28, 1895.

Coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Co. (Western Division) first mortgage 5 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. First Cons. 5s.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 25, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1 in promixo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 5 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Office of the
BALTIMORE BELT R. R. CO.
Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1895.

The coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, on the Baltimore Belt Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds will be paid at the banking houses of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., New-York, and Messrs. ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS, Baltimore. W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1895.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, due Nov. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, on and after Friday, Nov. 1, 1895.

ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
New 5th Av.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable Nov. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Oct. 30, 1895.

The coupons of the following named companies, maturing Nov. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., on and after that date:

Dallas and Waco Railway Co.
The Boonville Railroad Bridge Co.

C. G. HEDGE, Sec'y and Treasurer.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Nov. 1, next. The transfer books will remain closed to Nov. 2.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New-York, October 30, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable November 1.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, October 29th, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months payable November eleventh. Transfer books will be closed until November twelfth.

B. C. DUER, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 402 HUDSON ST.,
New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1895.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

85TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 BROADWAY.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & EAST RIVER FERRY CO.
New-York, Oct. 28, 1895.

Coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, on the bonds of this company will be paid at the Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The coupons of the debenture bonds of this company, due Nov. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Dividends.

TO HOLDERS OF
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company
GUARANTEE FUND NOTES.

BOSTON, October 29th, 1895.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court, the Receivers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad will pay on and after November 1st, next, at their office, No. 95 Milk Street, Room 26, Boston, Mass, Coupons No. 14, maturing on that date, on guarantee fund note of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company.

ALDACE F. WALKER,
JOHN J. McCOOK, } Receivers.

OFFICE
of the RECEIVERS of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 19, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, of the Collateral Trust Notes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, pursuant to the order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

EDWIN H. McHENRY,
FRANK G. BIGELOW,
RECEIVERS.

COUPONS PAYABLE NOV. 1st, 1895, AT THE OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK:

Central R. R. & Banking Co. Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Bonds;
Remington Paper Company;
Utica Belt Line St. Ry. 1st Mtge.;
Home Riverside Coal Mining Co.;
City of Dallas, Texas;
Dallas, Texas, Gas & Fuel Co.;
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Co.;
Flushing & College Point Elec. Ry. Co.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
October 12, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

All coupons maturing Nov. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Co., No. 52 Wall St.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the banks on Monday, Nov. 4, 1895, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.

An election for eight (8) Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this bank on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 7, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

ANNIHILATED BY FULMINATE

Employe of Winchester Repeating Arms Company the Victim.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—William Lextion, employed in the fulminate mixture department of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, was blown to pieces and instantly killed this morning by an explosion. He had been at work but five minutues when the accident occurred.

The fulminate mixture is one of the most dangerous explosives known, and whether Lextion's slight carelessness or some such external agency as a slight jar was responsible for the accident, will probably never be known, as he was alone at the time.

The shock of the explosion was felt throughout the part of the city where it occurred. The roof of the building in which Lextion was working was torn away.

This is the second fatal explosion in this department in four months, Lextion succeeding Jeremiah Splain, who was blown to pieces in a similar accident in June. Lextion was given the situation, which, owing to the perpetual risk taken, was remunerative, and is eagerly sought for by workingmen, because he was then a single man, the company not desiring to place a married man with a family in such a position unless necessary.

Lextion was, however, married about a month ago. He was twenty-five years old and leaves a mother in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Letter Missent Indeed.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The postal authorities at New-York forwarded a letter here which caused considerable amusement in the Post Office. It had been mailed at Stamboul, Turkey, and was addressed "To My Heavenly Father, U. S. A., Holy, Holy, Holy, Washington." "We cannot find the address here," said Superintendent Montgomery. "We are obliged, however, to New-York in thinking that this was his nearest address. It shows that New-York's opinion of Chicago has improved." The letter was forwarded to Washington.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, slightly warmer Thursday, easterly to southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, but with increasing cloudiness during the day, warmer in northern portion, easterly winds, conditions are favorable for rain by Friday. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, but with increasing cloudiness during Thursday, easterly winds, conditions are favorable for rain by Friday.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally cloudy, and slightly warmer during the day, conditions favorable for rain in the evening or night, easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, showers, northeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, threatening weather and rain, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS and WESTERN TEXAS, showers, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, slightly warmer.

NEW-MEXICO, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, rain, followed by fair and slightly warmer weather, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, rain, northerly winds, slightly warmer. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, threatening weather and rain, northeasterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, followed by showers in the evening or night, easterly winds, slightly warmer. OHIO, NEW YORK, fair, and slightly warmer during the day, southerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair during the day, with warmer southeasterly winds. OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair in northern, showers in southern portion, easterly winds, becoming variable, warmer in northern portions. MISSOURI, local showers, northeasterly winds, becoming variable.

LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer in western portion, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, light local showers, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, westerly winds, warmer in southeast portion. IOWA, generally fair, south to west winds, warmer in western portion. KANSAS, fair, proceded by local showers in southern portion, northerly winds, slightly warmer. MINNESOTA, fair, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northerly winds, shifting to westerly, warmer in western portions. COLORADO, fair, variable winds, warmer in northern portion. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. NEBRASKA, fair, slightly warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast from Brownsville to Pensacola, at Marquette and Norfolk section, and from Jacksonville to Savannah.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast, and in the Central Rocky Mountain districts. It is higher over New-England, and lowest over the Lower Mississippi Valley. Generally cloudy weather prevails throughout the Central Valleys and Southern States. Rain has prevailed in the Gulf States, and thence northward to the Lower Missouri Valley.

It is colder on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States, and warmer from the lake regions westward to the Dakotas.

The indications are that the weather will be cloudy, with rain, in the Southern States and Central Mississippi Valley.

MRS. PIETZEL TESTIFIES

Holmes Confronted by the Widow of His Supposed Victim.

PATHETIC SCENES IN THE COURTROOM

The Witness Frequently Gives Way to Her Grief—Pietzel's Daughter Tells Her Story—Holmes Apparently Unmoved.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Intense interest attached to the proceedings in the Holmes trial to-day, for the widow and daughter of Pietzel, for whose murder the defendant has been called to answer, were on the witness stand and told the story of their connection with the prisoner. The story was a most remarkable one in every particular, but especially so in showing the remarkable confidence of the witnesses in a man whom they had known as a thorough scoundrel.

Among the spectators in the courtroom were several well-known society women, who craned their necks eagerly as the prisoner was brought in. Holmes held a long consultation with his lawyers last night, and, after they left him, he worked well into the morning, going over the notes he made of yesterday's proceedings. The incidents of the day were often dramatic in the extreme, and Holmes was about the only person in the courtroom who did not appear to be affected by them.

Holmes's Various Confessions.

Forrest Perry of the insurance company which Holmes defrauded was the first witness of importance to-day. The policy on Pietzel was paid twenty-two days after Pietzel's death. Mr. Perry told of the visit of Holmes, Howe, and Alice Pietzel to the office of the insurance company prior to the visit to Potter's Field to exhume the body. On that occasion Howe and Holmes pretended not to be acquainted, and acted toward each other as ordinary strangers do who have just been introduced.

Mr. Perry told how the strange tale of Holmes's crimes became known. He told of the letter of Hedgepeth, the Missouri train robber, revealing the swindle upon the company and of the tracing and arrest of Holmes and Mrs. Pietzel in Boston for swindling the company. Holmes, at the time of his arrest, made a verbal confession of the swindle, and the next day made the confession in writing.

Perry and the defendant's attorney indulged in several squabbles, the latter trying to force the witness to admit that the Boston warrant was held over Holmes's head to force from him a confession in the insurance conspiracy matter.

The Written Statement.

R. M. Hanscomb, Deputy Superintendent of Police in Boston, testified that he ordered Holmes's arrest upon receipt of a telegram from Fort Worth, Texas, charging him with stealing a horse. The Texas warrant was only used to hold Holmes until a warrant could arrive from Philadelphia. When Holmes was arrested he said to witness that he did not want to go to Fort Worth, but that he wanted to go to Philadelphia, where he had defrauded an insurance company. This statement was made voluntarily by Holmes to the witness, and he further added that he was willing to go without a requisition. Under cross-examination the witness stated that the first movement made by the Boston police to arrest Holmes was made at the instance of the insurance people of Philadelphia.

Holmes's statement to Hanscomb was read to the jury. The statement was exceedingly long, and in it Holmes purported to give the details of the conspiracy and of Pietzel's movements after the swindle was perpetrated. In his statement Holmes gave it as his opinion that Pietzel and the children were alive and well. The statement was really a marvel of skillful circumstantial mendacity, and was worthy of such an accomplished liar as Holmes has proved himself to be. In it he gave the movements of himself, Pietzel, and the children with every attention to all of the small incidents that would happen to a man in traveling around the country.

While the statement was being read, Inspector Hall of the Toronto police, entered the courtroom, accompanied by a man named Ryves, who lives at 18 St. Vincent Street, next door to the house occupied by Holmes in Toronto, and where he is accused of having killed the Pietzel girls. Ryves will be used by the Commonwealth to identify Holmes and will testify that Holmes borrowed a spade from him. This spade, the Commonwealth will allege, was used by Holmes to dig the graves of the children in the cellar of the Toronto house.

The reading of the statement occupied forty minutes, and when it was finished the court took a recess. During the recess of the court an easel was arranged before the bar upon which the large crayon portrait of Pietzel was placed, flanked upon either side by life-size crayons of Holmes as he appeared when first arrested. Francis X. Quinn, a notary public, identified the signature of Holmes on a document that was shown him. The document was a statement made by Holmes in this city to the authorities, Nov. 22, 1894. The statement was another confession of Holmes of the swindling of the insurance company and implicated Jeptha D. Howe, the St. Louis attorney, in the scheme. The statement was read to the jury by Mr. Barlow.

Mrs. Pietzel on the Stand.

During the reading of the statement, Mrs. Pietzel was brought in and given a seat at the side of the room. Immediately after the reading of Holmes's deposition, Mrs. Pietzel was placed upon the stand. She showed the terrible sufferings she has undergone in her face, but she walked unassisted to the stand. She carefully avoided looking at Holmes, but he gazed steadily and composedly at her for at least a minute. It was only when the District Attorney asked her if she knew the prisoner that Mrs. Pietzel for an instant raised her eyes to Holmes's face, and then, as she answered she did, quickly averted her look. Mrs. Pietzel was so weak that it was necessary for a court crier to repeat her answers to Mr. Graham's questions.

Under Mr. Graham's questioning, it was slowly drawn from the witness that she knew Holmes, and that her husband had written her from Philadelphia that he expected to see her again. When Mr. Graham asked Mrs. Pietzel if her husband had any interest in Holmes's "castle," in Chicago, and the Fort Worth property, the defense objected. Mr. Graham stated that he asked the question for the purpose of showing Holmes's motive in killing Pietzel and the children. The Court overruled the objection, and Mrs. Pietzel said Holmes told her that he would put $5,000 in the Fort Worth property, and pay off a note falling due Sept. 16, 1894. The Fort Worth property was in the name of Benton F. Lyman, which was an alias of Pietzel's.

Frequent objections were entered by the defense to Mrs. Pietzel testifying to matters which she only knew by hearsay. It was often necessary to repeat the questions, for she seemed in a stunned condition, and it evidently required some mental effort for her to understand and answer interrogatories.

Howe's Part in the Fraud.

Mrs. Pietzel testified that she employed Howe to collect the insurance money by the advice of Holmes. At the time Holmes told her that Pietzel was alive and was going around by Puget Sound. Holmes told her that her husband had received her last letter, and she replied: "Oh, how could he do so, and get me in trouble!"

Holmes told her that it was through his wife, at Williamette, Ill., that the insurance company found him.

Alice started for Philadelphia with Howe, Holmes not being along. It was at Holmes's suggestion that the child was sent to Philadelphia, and both men promised to take good care of her. Holmes further promised that his "cousin," Minnie Williams, would be in Philadelphia to look after the girl. Mrs. Pietzel was sick at the time, and in no condition to combat such a man as Holmes. Holmes told her that he had arranged with her husband to have Minnie Williams come on and nurse her if she got very sick.

The next time she saw Holmes was Sept. 27, at her home, in St. Louis. The body had been identified, and Holmes told her he had left Alice in Cincinnati, and, as she would not want to leave the child alone, he offered to take Nellie and Howard, the other two children, to her in Indianapolis. She took the children to the railroad station, and there they met Howe, who gave her $5 of the insurance money. Holmes and the children left, and she did not see Holmes again until Oct. 2, when he visited her house, in St. Louis. Holmes took her to the office of McDonald & Howe. There were present McDonald, Howe, a man named Cochran, Adolphus Howe, and a woman typewriter. Howe said: "This is a fraud; I will wash my hands of it." She went out into the hall, and some one called her back into McDonald's private office. McDonald asked her to sign a paper, which she was opposed to doing. McDonald grew indignant at her suspicions, and said he did not want any reflections cast upon the office, as it did an honorable business. She was finally persuaded to sign the paper by a Mr. Harvey.

Howe told her his fee would be $3,000, and then he cut it down to $2,500 for a cash settlement. Although ignorant of business, the amount struck Mrs. Pietzel as excessive, and she said so to Howe. Alone and among these men, she gave way and signed a paper that she was asked to put her name to. Holmes borrowed $300 from her and then took her out to the bank. As they went out of the door, Harvey said, "Spring no traps."

Holmes Got the Money.

Holmes took her to the bank under the pretense of paying off a note on the Fort Worth property for $5,000. She gave him the money, and Holmes gave her a forged note, purporting to be the note he had taken up. All the money she got out of the $10,000 on her husband's life was $500.

When asked what became of Holmes and Howe after paying her the money, Mrs. Pietzel appeared to be overcome, and could not answer for a time. Continuing, she said she went to the ticket office of the railroad company and Holmes extorted another $104 from her on the plea that it would be necessary to pay the children's expenses. Holmes gave her a piece of paper and told her to write a few lines to the children, and advised her to leave St. Louis and go to the home of her parents at Galva, Ill. Mrs. Pietzel was again overcome here, and it was necessary for a woman friend to give her medicine.

Resuming, she said she next saw Holmes in Detroit, Oct. 14, where he decoyed her under the pretense that she would see her husband. Dessie and the baby went with her, and Holmes met her at the train. Holmes took the party to a hotel, and in answer to her inquiries for her children he told her that she would hear from them in a few days, and that Alice was very busy with her school. In explanation of her husband's absence, Holmes told her that he could not find a vacant house in Detroit for her to meet her husband in, and that she would not like to see him before a lot of people. Holmes told her the children were in Indianapolis, and that they were well and going to school, and that they had a comfortable home with a widow. Holmes would never tell her the name of the woman the children were with. Holmes borrowed a big trunk from her, and on the morning of the 15th started the party to Toronto. Holmes declined to allow her to send Dessie to Indianapolis, and the girl went with her to Toronto.

Decoyed Over the Country.

It was by means of the old willo'the wisp of meeting her husband in Toronto that she went here. When she did not meet her husband, Holmes told her he intended to rent a house and furnish it, and that Pietzel was waiting in Montreal to hear from him to come on. One day Holmes came in and told her two officers in plain clothes were watching the house he had rented, and it would not be safe for Pietzel to appear. Holmes brought her a short note, written in cipher, that he said came from one of the children. He read it to her, and, as far as Mrs. Pietzel could recollect, it was as follows:

Dear Mamma: We are well and going to school. Howard won't mind Alice. Will get dirty. We have plenty to eat and the woman is real good to us.

Whether this note was really from one of the children, Mrs. Pietzel did not seem to know.

She went out one day to do some shopping, and accidentally met Holmes on the street. Holmes immediately left her, the meeting her, and told her he wanted her to leave Toronto that night. She and the two children left Toronto and went to Prescott, Canada. From there they went to Burlington, Vt., where Holmes met them. He was angry that she did not come on the train he told he, and said to her: "Whenever I tell you to do anything, I want you to do it."

Holmes took the little family to a house that he had rented, and left them there. Again he held out to her the hope that her husband would appear in a day or two. Mrs. Pietzel rebelled, and accused Holmes of lying to her. He denied that he had ever told her a lie in his life, and succeeded in soothing her suspicions. Holmes disappeared from the scene for a day or two, and when he returned he told her that the

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896

Amounts Passed Upon by the Board of Apportionment.

FIVE MILLIONS MORE THAN IN 1895

Increase in the State Tax, Interest on City Debt, Health, Fire, and Street Cleaning Departments

—The Full Budget.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate in the Mayor's office, yesterday afternoon, Controller Fitch presented the budget of estimates for the year 1896, doing so, as he said, under protest as to the increase over the last year's appropriations.

Corporation Counsel Scott called attention to the various items of increase, as follows: Two million eight hundred thousand dollars due to the increase in the State tax; $300,000 to interest on city debt; $200,000, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ward improvements; $30,000, Health Department; $100,000, Police Department; $350,000, Street-Cleaning Department; $250,000, Justices.

The Controller said that the items for Mayor's office, law department, and Park Department expenses were about the same as last year. For the botanical garden at Bronx Park, $25,000 was allowed.

Following are the figures of the appropriations, compared with those of 1895:

	1896.	1895.
The Mayoralty	$27,800.00	$26,000.00
Common Council	88,000.00	88,800.00
Finance Department	316,400.00	316,400.00
Interest on city debt	5,087,141.63	5,388,190.62
Redemption and installment of principal of city debt	1,974,143.31	2,264,685.11
State taxes and common schools for the State	3,554,319.24	6,402,009.92
Rents	134,767.00	137,222.64
Armories and drill rooms rents	17,750.00	17,750.00
Judgments	125,000.00	125,000.00
Law Department	232,200.00	201,550.00
Bureau of Public Administrator		13,890.00
Department of Public Works	3,135,480.00	3,186,130.00
Department of Public Parks	1,198,955.00	1,191,255.00
Department of Street Improvements, 23d and 24th Ward	426,470.00	633,000.00
Department of Public Charities	2,467,521.00	1,750,000.00
Department of Correction		438,782.00
Health Department	460,680.00	478,918.00
Police Department	5,884,822.30	5,953,558.00
Bureau of Elections	412,900.00	474,500.00
Department of Street Cleaning	2,396,000.00	2,715,700.00
Fire Department	2,084,421.00	2,334,553.00
Department of Buildings	204,700.00	310,700.00
Department of Taxes and Assessments	151,800.00	162,520.00
Board of Education	4,902,423.14	5,643,368.71
College of the City of New-York	150,000.00	150,000.00
Normal College	150,000.00	150,000.00
Printing, stationery, and blank books	281,200.00	277,200.00
Municipal Service Examining Boards	25,000.00	27,500.00
Coroners	54,700.00	56,200.00
Commissioners of Accounts	32,500.00	65,000.00
Sheriff	132,132.00	137,232.00
Register	130,250.00	80,250.00
Armories and drill rooms, wages and allowances to Trustees of Seventh Regiment Armory	75,047.00	81,200.00
Jurors' fees	70,000.00	75,000.00
Preservation of public records	45,400.00	35,280.00
Fund for street and park openings	200,000.00	250,000.00
Libraries	46,500.00	63,500.00
Salaries City Courts	386,300.00	338,000.00
Salaries Judiciary	1,185,545.54	1,419,370.00
Charitable Institutions	1,478,723.95	1,530,684.18
Miscellaneous	209,967.93	143,802.73
Total	$39,976,960.04	$45,154,701.91
Less general fund	2,500,000.00	2,400,000.00
	$37,476,960.04	$42,754,701.91

The resolution making the appropriations as presented by the Controller was adopted.

NEGRO LYNCHED WITH TORTURE

He Had Committed a Frightful Crime —Explains a Raree-Show.

TYLER, Texas, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Leonard Bell, wife of a prosperous farmer living near Kilgore, visited her mother Sunday night, and on her way home was assaulted, killed, and mutilated.

The alarm given when the body was found resulted in the neighboring farmers going on a special train to Rusk Penintentiary, forty-five miles distant. There a pack of bloodhounds was secured. The hounds took the scent, and, after losing it and picking it up again, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning they stopped in front of a cotton pen, three miles from Kilgore, where they began to bay. Officers entered and found a negro asleep. He was awakened, but offered no resistance, and was securely handcuffed. Just as the authorities were leaving the pen with their prisoner a mob of 200 persons came up. Each man was heavily armed, and, although the demand for the negro was not at once acquiesced in, yet the officers said they would take the prisoner wherever told.

The prisoner, who had been identified as Henry Hilliard, a local negro, was brought before a committee of investigation. Trembling in every limb, he stammered out a confession of his guilt, and wrote this letter to his wife:

> I am arrested by "Wig" Smith. Don't know what they will do with me. If I don't see you any more, goodbye. HENRY.

A vote was taken as to the mode of punishment. It was unanimously decided to burn him, and it was agreed that he should suffer his penalty on the public square of Tyler. It is estimated that nearly 4,000 persons marched to the place of execution, which was filled to overflowing by an expectant crowd, which had waited several hours in the broiling sun in order that they might have a vantage ground on which to view the death penalty carried out.

A scaffold was erected in the centre of the square, and wagons laden with kindling wood, coal oil, and straw were driven to the scene and placed in position. Hilliard mumbled inarticulate words at first, but his voice became stronger, and his appeals to God for mercy were plainly heard several yards away.

Four men then stepped forward and dashed him to the iron rail that extended through the platform. Mr. Bell, the husband of the murdered woman, was in front of the scaffold, and watched the preparations with eager anticipation. When the negro had been securely bound by iron bales, Mr. Bell applied the match to the funeral pyre. Hilliard's appeals for mercy were met by torture. The fire was frequently quenched and started again. He did not die until fifty minutes after the match was applied.

Hundreds of negroes witnessed the execution and representative negroes expressed their indorsement of the punishment.

All the business houses were closed, and all the factories suspended work, and the big Cotton Belt shops were deserted.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 30.—Gov. Culbertson is indignant over the action of the Sheriff of Smith County in allowing the negro burned at Tyler yesterday proper protection. He denounced the whole affair, and has instructed the Sheriff to promptly present all persons engaged in the burning to the courts and Grand Jury. The Governor orders him to do his whole duty, and if he needs assistance, it will be furnished to the full limit of his authority. The act is condemned here.

A Knee-High Gunner Killed.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Charles Smith, aged four years, accompanied his brother Joseph yesterday on a gunning expedition. The boys live in Little Falls, a few miles from here, and were going to the woods, not far from their home.

Joseph Smith carried a shotgun on his shoulder. Charles was walking a few feet behind his brother. The muzzle of the gun was on a line with Charles's abdomen. In some way the barrels of the gun were discharged, and the contents of the gun entered Charles's [illegible] taken home, but died

[illegible] Sergt. Hanna.

[illegible] The President has [illegible]nor to Marcus A. [illegible] the Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment, at Port [illegible]. During this engagement [illegible] voluntarily exposed [illegible]n order to obtain [illegible] the ride pits.

VERDICT FOR JOSEPH H. DEUTSCH

A Federal Jury Finds the Detective Not Guilty of Writing a Threatening Letter to Edward M. Brown.

Joseph H. Deutsch, the private detective who was charged with violating the postal laws by sending a threatening letter to Edward M. Brown, Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, in June, 1894, was discharged in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the jury having returned a verdict of not guilty.

Louis J. Grant, counsel for Deutsch, announced that he proposes to bring a suit against John H. Bird, the real complainant in the case, and Commodore Brown for $100,000 damages for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment.

Commodore Brown's son, Clarence Eugene Brown, had employed Deutsch to secure evidence in a suit which Fanny Ward, the actress, had threatened to institute against him, and it was alleged that the detective used the knowledge he then acquired in writing a letter demanding that the woman be cared for.

When the trial was resumed before Judge Brown yesterday, Deutsch was called as a witness in his own defense. He positively denied having written or mailed the letter complained of, or that he knew anything about it in any way. Although he had been employed by Clarence E. Brown with reference to Fanny Ward, he had never spoken to the actress. He had never heard that the actress had attempted to blackmail young Mr. Brown until the latter so testified Tuesday. He had never heard that Commodore Brown had paid or been asked to pay $3,000 to Miss Ward. He never received money, food, or clothing, he said, from Mrs. Ward or her mother.

The Court refused to admit business letters written by Deutsch and offered by District Attorney Hinman in order to compare the handwriting with that in the letter complained of.

On cross-examination, Deutsch said he had written a letter to Mr. Bird in June, 1894, explaining his connection with Howe & Hummel relative to Fanny Ward. Mr. Bird advised him to have nothing to do with the Browns. He was summoned to Mr. Bird's office at 279 Broadway on July 17, 1894, and there Mr. Bird called him a consummate scoundrel, and said: "I am going to have you fixed." A United States Marshal then arrested him. He told Mr. Bird at that time that he had not written the letter complained of, and could not have written such a letter.

This ended the testimony for the defense, and Mr. Hinman asked Deutsch to spell several words so as to compare his spelling with that in the letter. Deutsch spelled "do" "doe." The word is properly spelled throughout the letter.

In summing up for the defense, Mr. Rose told the jury that if Clarence Brown had been his son he would rather have heard his death knell ring than have heard testimony he gave Tuesday. At this point Commodore Brown and his son left the court room.

AGAINST EMANUEL DRYFOOS.

Refused a Writ to Compel the Police Board to Audit His Salary Claim.

Judge Beekman, in Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application of Emanuel Dryfoos for a writ of mandamus to compel the Police Board to audit his claim for salary.

It appears that in 1884, Dryfoos was appointed to a clerkship by the Police Board, at an annual salary of $2,000, and he was assigned to duty under the President of the board. His salary was reduced in 1889 to $1,500 a year, and he was assigned to duty under the Chief Clerk. He claims now that he never acquiesced in the reduction, and his application to the court was for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to audit his claim for the difference in salary, and make a requisition on the Controller for the amount. His contention was that he was a Union soldier and could not be discharged from a place without a hearing.

Judge Beekman holds that under the most liberal construction of the law the reduction in salary cannot be taken as a dismissal, and that were it held so, it would amount to a judicial law instead of a construction of the present law. He states that the contention of the plaintiff could hold only where the reduction was so great as to amount to a dismissal, and as this is not the case in the present instance, he denies the motion.

Trial of Louis Gordon for Arson.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis made a motion yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, for a speedy trial of Louis Gordon, who is under indictment for arson, and Nov. 7 was set down as the date of the trial.

Gordon was a shirt manufacturer at 21 Walker Street. A fire occurred at his place July 24 last, when he had an insurance of $53,000 on his stock. Samuel Milch, the fire insurance agent, made a confession to the District Attorney implicating, besides himself, Henry Cohen, Louis Gordon, Levy, Rosenbaum, Glueckman, and Friedland in arranging for this fire.

Ex-Judge G. M. Curtis and Charles W. Brooke are counsel for Gordon.

George Miller Not Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint of excise violation against George Miller, a waiter in the restaurant of Ralph Raymond, at 136 Third Avenue.

A woman fainted in Raymond's restaurant on October 13, and Miller asked a policeman to summon an ambulance. In the meantime some whisky was poured down the woman's throat. Policeman Kelly arrived, and, smelling the whiskey and seeing the glass, arrested Miller for excise violation.

Raymond said, through his counsel, that the police were persecuting him because he had refused to pay blackmail.

Delay for Mrs. Helen Mahon.

United States Commissioner Alexander decided yesterday to hold Mrs. Helen Mahon for the Federal Grand Jury, but later he modified his decision so as to give the woman's counsel until to-morrow to produce witnesses attacking the credibility of Alexander Saunders and Lawrence Bradley, as witnesses.

Mrs. Mahon and her daughter, Mamie, were arrested recently in their home at the foot of West Eighty-third Street, for the alleged sale of liquors in their bathing pavilion without a permit. The daughter was tried and acquitted.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Judge Mcdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday rendered a decision in favor of Oscar Thorn, in the application for an order to oust Jeremiah Pangburn as Secretary of the Retail Coal Exchange, in favor of Thorn. Pangburn has held the office since December, 1894, when Thorn alleged that he was selected Secretary of the Exchange for one year. At the election forty-two votes were cast. Nineteen of the ballots bore Pangburn's name printed, and twenty-one ballots bore the name of Thorn, with Pangburn's name stricken out. On the two remaining ballots Pangburn's name was printed and Thorn's was written in pencil. The tellers decided that these two votes were void, and declared no election. Another ballot was cast and Pangburn received a majority. Thorn claimed that the two ballots should have been counted in his favor.

—John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, as counsel for Mrs. Arabella Willard, made an application yesterday to Judge Gegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas for an order granting her $200 counsel fees and a reasonable amount of alimony in a suit which she has brought against her husband, W. J. Willard, for a separation on the ground of cruelty. Mr. Willard, in an affidavit, charges his wife with being unfaithful to him, and names Warren H. Rose and William J. Fisher as co-respondents, and asks for an absolute divorce. His wife, he says, "is a natural dipsomaniac, and a perfect shrew and virago when under the influence of liquor, which is continuous." Decision was reserved on the application for counsel fees and alimony.

—A libel was filed in the United States District Court yesterday against the steam hoister Electra for salvage claimed by Charles E. McLaren and others of the steam tug Daly Spring for services in extinguishing a fire which they discovered on board the Electra early Tuesday morning, when the latter was lying in the North River, off Ninety-seventh Street.

—George H. Kendall, President of the New-York Bank Note Company, appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday in regard to a matter that Assistant District Attorney Battle said he was not at liberty to speak of. Mr. Battle said, however, that the matter was completed, and that no indictment was found. The whole matter has been dismissed.

—Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday, discharged, on his own recognizance, Conrad M. Smyth, the former clerk at the Yorkville Police Court, who had been indicted for petit larceny on complaint of Mrs. Victoria Johnson of 65 West Ninety-sixth Street. Assistant District Attorney Townsend said the case was one for the civil courts.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Pasquale Vitale of 307 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street for murder in the first degree. He killed his wife, Teresa, in front of a saloon at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue on Aug. 30.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 297—The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Farwell Farmers' Warehouse Association.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.—Dismissed.

No. 517—W. H. Clune et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Argued by Robert Christy for the plaintiffs in error and by Attorney General Harmon for the defendant in error.

No. 493—Frank Moore, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri.—Argued by Charles T. Noland for the plaintiff in error and submitted for the defendant.

No. 593—Dennis Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted.

No. 623—Louis F. Streep, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by C. C. Lancaster for the plaintiff.

The call for Thursday, Oct. 31, will be as follows: Nos. 623, 588, 325, 352, 413, 616, 4, (and 5 and 585,) 9, 56, 65.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—29—American Tubing and Webbing Company vs. Nicholls. 41—Lisburger vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 71—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 22—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. 24—Harman vs. Fahys.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

32—Rogers Manufacturing Company vs. Rogers. 80—Same vs. R. W. Rogers Company. 112—National Cash Register Company vs. Capitol Cash Register Company. 129—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 133—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 2—Magone vs. Van Cleft. 5—United States vs. Stanton. 6—Same vs. same. 9—Merwin vs. Magone. 10—Miller vs. Donovan.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

David Schmar, appellant, vs. The Gas Light Company of Syracuse.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellant; Edward Nottingham for respondent.

Anna Bergen vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Frank H. Hiscock for appellant; Louis Marshall for respondent.

Anson York et al., vs. William W. Conde and another, appellants.—Argued by E. R. Brown for appellants; Henry Purcell for respondents.

The calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 312, 313, 266, 1,025, 308, 314, 315, 316.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—Schultz vs. Mehrbach.

Class IV.—2—Town vs. Brown.

Class VII.—3—Kelly vs. Carter. 4—Ramie Fibre Company vs. American Fibre Chamois Company. 5—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Carter.

Class VIII.—6—Henderson vs. Henderson. 7—People, &c., vs. Walsh. 8—People, &c., vs. Soden. 9—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and Stock Company. 10—Same vs. same. 11—Same vs. Hughes. 12—Landgraff vs. Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester. 13—Le Couver vs. Journal of Finance. 14—Shuckman vs. same. 15—Wallace vs. Baring. 16—National Union Bank vs. Wile. 17—Cushman vs. Weber. 18—Matter of Cannon. 19—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer. 20—Weaver vs. Ashland. 21—Roberts vs. Safety Buggy Company. 22—Department of Buildings vs. Campbell. 23—Matter of Firemen's Insurance Company. 24—Matter of Cromwell Avenue. 25—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt. 26—W. Mersedeau Company vs. Washburn. 27—Maza vs. Alnaink. 28—Knudsen vs. Knudsen. 29—East River Gas Company vs. Norton. 30—Matter of Lowerre. 31—Corey vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 32—People, &c., vs. Lanahan. 33—Duvall vs. Crawford. 34—People, &c., vs. Dutton. 35—Pondir vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 36—People vs. Burke. 37—People vs. Kelly. 38—People vs. O'Brien. 39—People vs. Mone. 40—People vs. Brotzman. 41—Timpson vs. Munzinger. 42—Bogert vs. Bogert. 43—Schenck vs. Doe. 44—Ralph vs. Industrial Manufacturing Company. 45—Matter of Red Star Manufacturing Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—2069—Bauer vs. Macaulay. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 2556—Brown ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 2594—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 2596—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 2596—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 2597—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial. 3316—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 7044—Keller vs. Haaken. 7144—Bamble vs. Lannon. 7071—Isaac vs. National Union. 6702—Grant vs. Chittenden. 6951—Sierno vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7051—Benedette vs. Comes. 3264—Irving vs. Newbauer. 2055—Shearer vs. Sawyer. 2084—Lestienne vs. Jukowski. 5054—Williamson vs. Chidsey. 6705—Murray vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3454—Jacobson vs. Shedlinsky. 3538—Stephens vs. Shaw. 5906—Williams vs. Hays. 8588—Merrihew vs. Honduras Fishing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3717½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar called.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions:

COMMON PLEAS—General Term (Additional)—Daly, C. J., and Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lesselbaum vs. Jolowski. 2—P. Morgenstein Company vs. Vienna Pressed Yeast Company. 3—Weyman vs. Seitz. 4—Joseph Fallett Brewing Company vs. Stradinger. 5—Hess vs. Smith. 6—Fleigman vs. Mendel. 7—Seguine vs. Spaeth. 8—Adams vs. Joseph Doelger's Sons. 9—Moore vs. Long Island Express Company. 10—Dreyfus vs. Journal of Finance Company. 11—Moore vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 12—Fallon vs. Sweet. 13—Prince vs. Grossman. 14—Maxwell vs. Tocci. 15—Jacoby vs. Excelsior Fur and Glove Saving Machine Company. 16—Haas vs. Brann. 17—Boosenberg vs. Edelmann. 18—Duckhoff vs. Warren. 19—Burgraf vs. Bostwick. 20—Van Bussmus vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 21—Pinckney vs. Weir. 22—Morris vs. Hochner. 23—Block vs. Glueck. 24—Mahoney vs. Mahoney. 25—Scannell vs. Brown. 26—Linthicum vs. Gowdy. 27—De Rosa vs. Societa di Mutuo Soccorso Legione Giuseppe Garibaldi. 28—Jones vs. Henry. 29—Amoroso vs. Gallelli. 30—Everett vs. New-York Engraving and Printing Company. 31—Cullen vs. Gallagher. 32—Pagano vs. D'Ambrose. 33—Christie Manufacturing Company vs. Travers Brothers Company. 34—Equitable Gaslight Company vs. Sciurca. 35—Long vs. Poth. 36—Marinelli vs. Ferrand. 37—Penfield vs. McMahon. 38—Nerjes vs. Roe. 39—Walker vs. Beecher. 40—Same vs. same. 41—Nicol vs. New-York Boat Oar Company. 42—Hahnenfeld vs. Pearl. 43—Stout vs. Blakely. 44—Byrne vs. Reardon. 45—Parsons-Smith vs. Hildenbrand. 46—New-York Hotel and Restaurant Company vs. Foucher. 47—Hazazer vs. Rosenfeld. 48—Morris vs. Krakauer Young Men's Association, No. 1. 49—Pike vs. Levenson. 50—Neff vs. Klopfer. 51—Whisten vs. Brengal. 52—Nolte vs. Lange. 53—Solomon vs. Isaac.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 1533—Craig vs. Helpershanson. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 1525—Kemelhor vs. Freischauer. 3189—Lane vs. Turner. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 3065—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoeing. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1036—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1334—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1471—Riwo vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 3197—Jacobs vs. O'Gorman. 1583—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 338—Tenoper vs. Viling. 744—Aaron vs. Biroh. 1468—Casaleggi vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1562—Eder vs. McMahon. 1599—Campbell vs. Fraser. 1605—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1010—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Hardy. 928—Brainard Quarry Company vs. Van Brunt. 894—Keeler vs. Blaut. 945—Cole vs. Ballenberg.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1612—Heaslip vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

600—Keown vs. Keown. 659—Colin vs. Colin. 709—Roller vs. Roller. 568—Vitale vs. Vitale. 718—Stein vs. Keller.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.

Issue of fact at 11 A. M.—225—Estate of Hannah Lewis.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John M. Dietzel, Pauline Kopp, Amelia Nolte, Mary Faulhaber, Lillian Hall, Anthony Kimbel. At 2 P. M.—Adeline S. Soulard, Bertha Gueten.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—David Hannigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Martin Fitzsimmons. 2—Georgie Smith. 3—Bernard Murphy. 4—John Feeney. 5—William Sloane.

Pleadings.—1—Dennis Hannigan. 2—Thomas Hogan. 3—Edward McDonald. 4—Henry Schroder. 5—Peter Geegan. 6—Philip Weithelmer. 7—Dominick Hawkins. 8—Patrick McCormick. 9—Joseph Conti. 10—Thomas Scott. 11—George Curtis. 12—William Brown. 13—Thomas Bennett. 14—Jeremiah Dwyer. 15—Vincent Cherricart. 16—Joseph Westervelt. 17—Thomas Ryan. 18—Carmelo Campise. 19—Peter Ross. 20—Ernisio Esporsito. 21—Henry Nunnenkamp.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Davis for the People.

1—Isaac Levy. 2—Philip Levy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—William J. Walker. 2—James White. 3—Richard J. Connors. 4—George Slocovitch. 5—Charles Wilson (2) and Edward Flanagan. 6—Joseph Mullen. 7—Philip Foor. 8—James Humphrey. 9—John J. Donovan and David Williamson. 10—Cornelius Driscoll. 11—Charles Pfeiffer. 12—John Fix.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Baxter vs. Archer—S. L. H. Ward. Matter of East Side Bank—William H. Willis. Joseph vs. Hughes—Joseph A. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Jones vs. Juckett, (two cases)—Frank W. Arnold. Duncan vs. Carter—William H. Willis. Lyding vs. Lyding—John Delahunty. Robinson vs. Robinson—Augustus C. Brown.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Valentine vs. Kennedy—Henry Kropf. Hellner vs. Donlon—D. Frank Lloyd.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Zeimer vs. Stearns—Augustus C. Nanz. Matter of F. Grote Company—Quincy W. Boese.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—David M. Koehler vs. Edwin T. Stafford—William C. Roe.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—William O. Raven vs. Marx Goldman—Louis S. Finn.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—1123—Ault vs. Fraternal Societies. 2724—Gallagher vs. Lent.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,357.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J. 199—Kabatchinick vs. Kabatchinick. 200—Arthur, Jr., vs. Kellogg. 113—Dobbin vs. Dalton.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J. 375—Merritt vs. Merritt. 900—Macauley vs. Macauley. 376—Stephenson vs. Stephenson.

CITY COURT—General Term—No appeals from judgments will be heard at the November General Term except cases set down at the October Term. John P. Hudson, Clerk.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of Martin V. B. Ruland. The accounting in the estates of Maggie O'Brien, Patrick Kelly, Katie C. Meyers, Christian Aigro, James A. Hewlett, Mary L. Cunningham, nee Curran; Henry J. Brant, Eva Pfeifer, Mary Hughes, and James Harvey. The estates of Frederick Janson and William W. Thayer. The guardianships of Homer E. Bennett, and Martin Furey et al. The administration, with will annexed, of May C. Benton. The transfer taxes of John F. Henry, Jacob Travis, Matilda Parsons, Semaine Sanchez, Thomas Clyne, Henrietta Semler, Thomas J. Taylor, Maggie Janer, and James Bailey.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—62—Will of Mary A. H. Jordan.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—A change of bill at Koster & Bial's next week will include as new features the first appearance in America of Liberti's Neapolitan Troubadours, eight vocalists and instrumentalists who come direct to this country from the La Scala Theatre, Milan, and the first appearance in America of Duncan and his marvelous troup of trained dogs, who have just closed an engagement of one year at the Empire Theatre, London. Among other features will include Gommelli, the wonderful ventriloquist; the Bale troupe, bicycle riders and acrobats; Les Edoardos, French eccentrics; Clara Wieland, in new songs; the Vaidis sisters, midair trapeze; Florence Levey, comedienne, and the living pictures. The usual grand family matinée will be given here on Saturday afternoon next, commencing at 2:15 o'clock, and on the following Sunday evening the fifth and last "Kerker Concert" will take place. The soloists will include Signor Tagliapietra, baritone; Ida Klein, soprano; Jules Levy, cornet virtuoso, and Franz Kaltenborn, violinist. An extra matinée performance will be given here on Tuesday next, election day.

—Damrosch Artists Arrive.—In addition to Frauline Gisela Stoll, dramatic soprano; Frauline Riza Elbenschuetz, mezzo-soprano, and Herr Julius Von Putlitz, basso, who arrived Tuesday on the Trave, the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn reached New-York yesterday, having on board Herr Max Alvary, Frauline Johanna Gadski, Frauline Louise Mulder, the youthful soprano; Herr Paul Lange, tenor, and Herr Demeter Popovici, the famous baritone. Herr Wilhelm Gruening, the tenor, will follow a few days later. These singers, together with Frau Klafsky, who has been here for some time, make the company complete.

—"Stag Party."—Bill Nye and Paul Potter are directing the rehearsals of "A Stag Party." The play has been read to the company, and is generally highly approved. Louis Harrison will have a part full of humor, and George Fortescue and Marie Dressler will also have prominent roles. The management has taken care to provide for the company a great number of tall, handsome women, and an effort has been made to prove that a bevy of American girls can be just as handsome and distinguished as a bevy of English girls. Richard Barker, the stage manager, will begin his work on the play next Monday.

—Irving Place Theatre.—"Grossstadtluft," the entertaining farce comedy by Kadelburg and Blumenthal, which made a great success at the Irving Place Theatre two years ago, will be revived at that house to-night. It will be the first time this season that Hubert Reusch, the leading man, and Anna Braga have appeared together, both playing leading parts. Among the other principals in the cast will be Messrs. Bira, Link, Haenseler, and Strobl, and the Misses Kuhn and Schlueter. Friday night's bill will be "Jugend," ("Youth,") with Miss Braga in her famous part of Asenka.

—"The Night Clerk."—There is one scene in "The Night Clerk," the next attraction at the Bijou Theatre, which will be of more interest to New-Yorkers than to the playgoers of other cities. It represents the proceedings in the Coroner-Police Court during the days of Capt. Williams, and Peter F. Dailey acts the part of the Police Justice, and deals out punishment with a lavish hand. Mr. Dailey takes full advantage of the opportunities afforded him to make fun in this scene, which has proved very popular with audiences thus far.

—American Theatre.—"In Sight of St. Paul's," Sutton Vane's strong melodrama, which is just concluding a five months' run at the Bowdoin Square Theatre, in Boston, for which house it was specially written, will be presented for the first time in New-York at the American Theatre next Monday night, following the season of "The Great Diamond Robbery," which is to go on the road next week. The play is said to be magnificently mounted, and to be produced with a very strong cast.

—The New Star.—Work on the mechanical effects which necessitate the postponement of the opening of the new Star Theatre last week by Neil Burgess in "The Year One," has progressed to such an extent that it may be confidently stated that the first performance of the season will be Saturday night. Mr. Burgess says that he could easily have been ready by to-day, but he thought it best to take no risks.

—"The Shop Girl."—There is no doubt that "The Shop Girl" has made an unbelievable hit at Palmer's, where the house has been crowded nightly. It is going to prove a great matinée attraction, the audience at its first afternoon performance yesterday having been large and enthusiastic. It is really a magnificent vaudeville show, and the matinée girls find it very delightful.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—All who want an evening of real fun turn their steps to Hoyt's Theatre and try to see "The Gay Parisians." If they reach the theatre after 8 o'clock, they share in the disappointment of hundreds of others, who find the house sold out at this hour every night. The French farce has been doing this extraordinary business steadily for the last two months.

—"Rory of the Hill."—James C. Roach, the romantic author-actor, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House next week, appearing in his Irish drama, "Rory of the Hill," which had such a long run at the Academy of Music last season. In the realistic eviction scene, 20 horses, a pack of hounds, and 100 men and women will be seen.

—Broadway Theatre.—Wednesday matinées of "His Excellency," the comic opera by W. S. Gilbert, will be given at the Broadway Theatre after election day. The audiences at this house are larger than they have been for many a day, and Mr. Gilbert's work has achieved a genuine triumph in this city.

—The Hawthorne Sisters.—The three Hawthorne sisters, who are to sail for London Nov. 9, are Texas girls, who have been engaged for the Palace Music Hall. They will sing at the sacred concert in Proctor's Pleasure Palace next Sunday night.

—The Bostons Coming.—The two Bostons, with their burlesque bull fight, are passengers on the incoming Berlin, and will open at Proctor's Pleasure Palace next Monday.

—Harlem Opera House.—"Sowing the Wind," one of Charles Frohman's greatest successes, is announced for the Harlem Opera House next week.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...6:29	Sun sets...4:59	Moon sets...4:38	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:52	6:27	12:16	12:16
Governors Island	6:24	6:50	12:17	12:57
Hell Gate	8:17	8:48	1:45	2:25

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 31.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The New Joint Traffic Agreement Not Yet Ratified.

MORE AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED

Trunk Line Presidents Discuss the Document for Several Hours and Postpone Action Until Nov. 19.

There appears to be a serious hitch in the final adoption of the much-discussed joint traffic agreement. The new scheme, which has been in process of formation since last June, and which readily received the formal approval of the Directors of several railroad companies, failed of ratification at a full meeting of the Presidents in this city yesterday.

The Presidents of ten or twelve of the sixteen railroads interested in this new agreement went to yesterday's meeting prepared to sign it with a view of putting it into speedy operation. There were other Presidents, however, who had some additional amendments to offer. Enough objections to the agreement, in its present form, were raised to keep a large meeting of busy railway men in session from 11 o'clock A. M. until nearly 6:30 P. M. Presidents Depew of the New-York Central, Ingalls of the Big Four, and Thomas of the Erie remarked after the meeting that "perfect harmony" prevailed. It was the kind of harmony, however, that preferred an adjournment until Nov. 19 to an adoption of the agreement.

Following is the official report of the meeting, as prepared by authority of the Chairman:

"The Presidents of the trunk lines and Western connections were fully represented at the meeting to-day, and received, considered, and further amended the amended contract submitted to them by the Committee on Revision since the last meeting. By reason thereof, and of additional suggestions received from counsel and others, a further meeting of the Presidents and another meeting of the committee were deemed desirable, to be held on dates to be hereafter announced. No dissent was expressed and the Boards of Directors of parties to the agreement have acted favorably upon it."

One of the rocks on which unanimity of sentiment is said to have split in the consideration of this proposed compact, is understood to be the Inter-State commerce law. The most conservative of the Presidents, including President Roberts of the Pennsylvania, have all along been averse to taking any steps that might be construed as clashing with the law.

The principal railroad officers who attended the meeting were Chauncey M. Depew, President New-York Central; George B. Roberts, President Pennsylvania; Melville E. Ingalls, President Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; D. W. Caldwell, President Lake Shore; H. H. Ledyard, President Michigan Central; Charles F. Mayer, President Baltimore and Ohio; E. B. Thomas, President Erie Railway; Joseph Harris, President Philadelphia and Reading; S. R. Calloway, President New-York, Chicago and St. Louis; Samuel Sloan, President Lackawanna; E. P. Wilbur, President Lehigh Valley; T. P. Fowler, President Ontario and Western; O. D. Ashley, President Wabash; L. J. Seargeant, General Manager Grand Trunk Railway; W. J. Spicer, General Manager Chicago and Grand Trunk; J. Lowrie Bell, General Traffic Manager Jersey Central; J. G. McCullough, co-receiver of the Erie Railway, and Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central.

A meeting of the Revision Committee will probably be held within a few days.

GRAND TRUNK AFFAIRS.

President Wilson Submits His First Report at an Animated Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The semi-annual meeting of the Directors and shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was held at the Cannon Street Hotel to-day. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the President of the company, presided. Upon taking the chair he said that the accounts of the company had been greatly amplified and improved, and it would be the constant aim of the Directors to keep in touch with the proprietors—the shareholders—in matters respecting the position of the finances of the company.

The new Directors, he said, had taken into consideration the previous unsatisfactory state of affairs, and then decided upon a future general policy of strict economy in their administration, close supervision of the working staff, and careful selection of officers. They had also resolved not to be led astray by ambitious or other motives into the field of extension, amalgamation, or development, which, if not conducted with prudence, might reach disastrous results. [Cheers.] They had resolved, too, that if they ever entered into an enterprise they would do so only upon satisfactory proof that it would result in profit to the company. He had observed, too, he said, that a singular interest had been manifested in the affairs of the company throughout his trip through Canada.

The negotiations which had been proceeding with the Central Vermont Railroad had not yet resulted in an agreement, but the President was not without hope that they would yet reach satisfactory conclusion. For the last forthright there had been a distinct increase in the earnings of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, which he believed was in consequence of the equipment of the road with new cars.

The chief error of the past had been in being too sanguine of the success of new undertakings. If some of these had not been undertaken, the finances of the company would have been in a much healthier condition. The Directors had therefore been unable to disincumber themselves from some of them, and must therefore try to work them, if possible, at a profit. There had been an agreement of rates within the last day or two, and he had telegraphed to General Manager Seargeant, in Montreal, instructing him to affix his signature and the seal of the company thereto. He had reason to believe that the agreement would be signed by all the other trunk line Presidents to-day. Sir Charles Wilson then moved the adoption of the report of the board, and the motion was seconded by Joseph Price.

Mr. Baker of Bristol, a shareholder, complained of the manner in which the President of the company was elected, and called attention to the fact that he had submitted at the last meeting an amendment to the by-law prescribing the mode of election. He criticised the report of the accounts as scandalous, if any one had been badly treated, he declared, it was Sir Henry Tyler. This declaration caused a great uproar, in which hisses were mingled with cries of "Sit down!" "Let the cat out of the bag!" "What do you want, Baker?" &c. When order was restored Mr. Baker resumed his remarks, concluding by saying that there would be no better chance to consolidate the interests and capital of the company than the present.

Mr. Girdlestone said there had been a very happy change in the Governors of the company. Mr. Haygate made a very charitable and optimistic speech amid continued stamping and cries of "Time!" "Sit down!" &c. Mr. Leal taxed Mr. Haygate with defending the previous policy, which, he declared, was an absolute abomination.

The Chairman, (Sir Charles Wilson,) replying to intimations of extravagance, said that there had been no undue expenditure in London, and declared that it was totally inadvisable for part of the Directors of the company to reside in Canada. Only £20,000 worth of the stock was held there, while the company was controlled in London. The report of accounts was adopted unanimously.

Mr. L. J. Seargeant, General Manager of the company in Montreal, was elected a Director.

New Central of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 30.—The properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, in accordance with the order of court, will be turned over to the new company, the Central of Georgia Railway Company, to-morrow night at 12 o'clock. President Samuel Spencer is here as the representative of the Southern, the majority stockholder in the old and the only stockholder in the new company. Circulars are published and will be issued to-morrow announcing the change. For the next fifteen or twenty days the new company will remain under the temporary organization, with Ralph L. Anderson, Jr., of New-York, as Vice President. After that the new company will be permanently organized, with H. M. Comer, now receiver, as President.

All of the old officers in the operating and traffic departments have been retained by the new company, the only change being the appointment of Mr. William Hawn as Auditor, which was announced several weeks ago.

Transcontinental Freight Rates.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 30.—At the conference of the Trans-Mississippi Freight Rate Association to-day representatives of the Utah Jobbers' Association made their plea to have Salt Lake and other Utah points put on a more equitable basis as regards freight rates. The Southern Pacific proposition was discussed most of the day without any conclusion being arrived at. The proposal of the Southern Pacific people is that they should be allowed to reduce their rates from San Francisco to Utah to the same rate per mile as charged by the Eastern roads on goods for Utah and that San Francisco be recognized as a port of entry on the Pacific, competing with Eastern ports of entry. This was oppsed by the representatives of the Eastern lines, and the breach between their views and those of the Southern Pacific is so wide that hope of an agreement is despaired of. The association will convene again to-morrow morning.

Reading Reorganization.

Henry Budge of the Reading Reorganization Committee said yesterday that he thought it would be fully two weeks before the new plan of reorganization would be promulgated. All of the details, he remarked, had not been decided on. There might yet be some material changes in the plan as it now stands. To carry out the reorganization it will be necessary to raise about $25,000,000. The underwriting syndicate has not yet been made up, but no trouble is anticipated in that respect. Part of the underwriting will be done in London, and part in New-York.

One of the largest holders of Reading securities in this city expressed the belief yesterday that the assessment on the stock would be $12.50 on each fifty-dollar share.

Fighting the Speed Ordinance.

The hearing in the case of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to enjoin the City of Brooklyn from enforcing the speed ordinance adopted April 1, last, was continued before Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Daniel F. Lewis, formerly President of the road, said that since the regulation of the speed ordinance went into effect the receipts of the company had decreased 10 per cent. The case is still on.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New-York for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last shows gross earnings and operation, $725,719; operating expenses, $366,957; net earnings, $358,761; other income, $12,086; gross income, $370,871; fixed charges, $82,044; net income, $288,827; cash on hand, $313,823; profit and loss, (surplus,) $283,541. The net income for the same quarter last year was $221,577.

—An election of Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad was held in St. Louis last Tuesday, with the following result: Edward King, James T. Woodward, C. C. Rawlings, W. Emlen Roosevelt, John V. B. Thayer, John J. McCook, and C. D. Wood of New-York; W. B. Wesley of Rye, N. Y.; B. P. Cheney, Jr., of Boston; B. L. Merrill, J. E. McKeighan, and Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, and Aldace F. Walker of Chicago.

—Advices from Iowa report a serious scarcity of freight cars in the north and west parts of that State. The Railroad Commissioners find they are unable to do anything, as the railroad companies have in use all their available rolling stock and are strictly enforcing the demurrage rules. As yet not half the crop is ready to move.

—A Salt Lake dispatch says that General Manager Dodge and Traffic Manager Babcock of the Rio Grande Western have returned from a Western trip and announce that their company has decided to resume operations on the extension to Los Angeles.

—The receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have petitioned the United States court for authority to execute a new lease in Milwaukee of property required in carrying on the Reading's coal trade there.

—At the annual meeting of the Big Four shareholders in Cincinnati yesterday three new Directors were elected, as follows: Alexander McDonald of Cincinnati, James Barnett of Cleveland, and George H. Yarlow of Boston.

—Dennis W. Sullivan was yesterday elected President of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, in place of Henry W. Slocum, resigned. Mr. Sullivan will also retain his position as Superintendent of the road.

—Col. Timothy S. Williams, Secretary of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, started for Albany yesterday afternoon, and to-day he is to be married to Mrs. Alice W. Kelly of that city.

—The proposition of the Nassau Electric Road to lease the Coney Island and Brooklyn Road at an annual rental of $80,000 has been considered favorably by the latter company.

—Lucius Tuttle, President of the Boston and Maine, after an inspection of the Lawrence Branch of that system, pronounces it to be in excellent condition.

—Direcors of the Chicago Board of Trade have adopted resolutions protesting against any advance in freight rates by Eastern or Western roads.

—The old Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Central Railroad was re-elected in Boston yesterday.

—Vice President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania was in New-York yesterday.

—President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company is in the South.

—Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading, was in this city yesterday.

Addicks Free with His Photographs.

From The Georgetown (Del.) Democrat.

Among other methods taken by J. Edward Addicks to advertise himself as a leader of Republicans is that of distributing his photograph to clubs of that party. The Young Men's Republican Club of Wilmington endeavored to prevent the presentation of his picture to the Eighth Ward Republican league of that city, and quite a row was kicked up over the matter. Some persons are members of both clubs, and they prevented the Young Men's Club from interfering with the gift. The Eighth Warders said they "did not propose to let a few upstarts from the Young Men's Club lead them by the nose." Thus the fight goes merrily on, and the breach between the factions is daily widening.

About Jamaica Oranges.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I would like a word with your Jamaica correspondent, from an extra-territorial corner of the earth that he can scarcely expect to hear from. I have read his strictures upon the government of the island, because of the reluctance to admit Florida plants and buds, without inspection, and his insinuation that the officials of the botanical gardens are rather scientific than practical. Now, as a matter of fact, your correspondent is superficial. The Jamaica establishment is one of the most practical in the world, as is rather hazily admitted; it is evident, however, that the practical side has been but lightly touched, or your correspondent would have discovered that it is never wise or prudent to go to a new country and among a strange people and expect to revolutionize everything in the interests of two or three speculators in oranges and orange trees.

As a matter of fact, Jamaica oranges are very well and favorably known in the United States markets. They came in quantity before the Florida boom, and still come. As I remember, the retailers point to a particular type as "Jamaicas," even though they grow in Cuba. In any given locality some one or two oranges soon prove best adapted to the hydrometrical and other features of the climate and soil, and they are selected for planting because they are most profitable, and again as they become known, because dealers call for them. No fruit is more differentiated than the orange, and no one so universally named for localities, for these reasons. I have but little doubt that every known variety of orange is to be found in Jamaica, but in any given locality of the island it is certain that all cannot do equally well.

As for Florida methods of packing and work, it does not seem to me that the Government is the proper party to supply them, but they will most assuredly welcome Floridians or anybody else—even Hottentots—who will usefully and successfully introduce systems calculated to add to the prosperity and reputation of the island. Such people need not fear unnecessary trouble from the officials, the immigration laws, the local politicians, or anybody else. It is too much, however, to expect the authorities to stand supinely by and admit such settlers as the following, to wit: Cladosporium, various species; Artipus Floridanus, Microcentum retinervis, Tetranychus 6-maculatus, Aspidiotus perniciosus, and many other "scales," "scabs," and "mildews." JAMES MACPHERSON.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SEVERAL NOTABLE TRANSACTIONS BY THE BROKERS.

Sale of a Block Front on Lexington Avenue—Details of the Doings in the Auction Room.

Messrs. William Hall's Sons have bought from the Bruner estate the block front on the east side of Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets, 201.10 feet on the avenue, 195 feet on Ninety-seventh, and 70 feet on Ninety-eighth Street; and, also, four lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue.

Messrs. A. Friedlander & Co. have bought, at about $250,000, the Waltham Building, a seven-story iron-front structure at 1 to 5 Bond Street, 76 by 114.6.

Messrs. S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Mary Sallade Havens, to Margaret Vance, the three-story and basement dwelling 53 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Ground was broken yesterday for the new Durland Riding Academy and bicycle building at the northerly corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West. The plot to be covered measures 150 by 300, with 75 by 100 adjoining on Sixty-seventh Street. Messrs. James L. Libby & Son were the brokers in financing the project.

Messrs. Matt J. Ward & Co. have leased for Sire Brothers, to Robert A. Stranahan, late of the Tremont House, Boston, the Stewart House, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street. The lease is for ten years. Mr. Stranahan has also purchased the furniture and will take possession to-morrow.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. write to THE NEW-YORK TIMES to say that Ottinger Brothers paid more than $87,500 for the block front on the east side of Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, exclusively reported as sold in this paper yesterday. Messrs. How & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Mr. Alfred Dolge has sold to John A. Anger the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 243 East Fourteenth Street, 26 by 103.3, for something less than $30,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, at $24,350, to Lewis S. Samuel, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 57 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 72.8 feet east of Madison Avenue, 18.8 by 99.11. To Edward J. Rider, at $1,475 at No. 31, Mr. Meyer sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 393 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold under foreclosure, at $17,450, the four-story and cellar brick building, with store, 133 Madougal Street, west side, 106 feet south of Fourth Street, 24.7½ by 88.9.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, at $21,800, to the plaintiff, John J. Bell, the five-story brick tenement 421 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 268 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $15,100, to Allen Tucker, the five-story brick store building 98 Pine Street, 60 feet north of South Street, extending to Depeyster Street, 21 by 52.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to Emma W. May, at $15,560, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 459 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. A. L. Soulard sold to J. Lau, at $5,660, the lot, 25 by 65, at the southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Peter Congdon, at $24,750, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 109 East Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5; and to O. H. Dage, at $14,825, the five-story brick tenement 311 East Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5.

The auction sales for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stephen S. Blake, referee, 842 and 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 25.5½ feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 43.5½ by 66.4½ by irregular; two five-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,220.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank W. Arnold, referee, 303 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,815.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, referee, the right, title, and interest of William and James Ryan to 139 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 29.6 by 98.9 by 31 by 98.9, three-story front and rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $2,150.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, plot of about two and a half city lots at junction of Tremont and Webster Avenues and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 105.7 by 105.1 by 46.7 by 62.74.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Thompson, referee, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, 25.5 by 100, five-story brownstone tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,645; on prior mortgage, $43,000.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Tall, referee, 102 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 18.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17 by 76.8, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,940.

By George R. Read, partition sale, Clarence D. Ashley, referee, 310, East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 133.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, two-story brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank W. Angell, referee, 237 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,880.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 308 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 143.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.3 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,280.

By Chas. Shiels, foreclosure sale, August Kleinau, auctioneer, lot on Anthony Avenue, east side, 105.70 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 142.45 by 26.03 by 135.20. Due on judgment, $4,030.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry G. K. Heath, referee, lot 50 by 206, on Turnpike or Harlem Road, Unionport.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, George C. Hoit, referee, 33 and 35½ West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, beginning 468.4 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 16.8 by 99.11, two three-story and basement brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $10,850.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Washington Avenue, east side, 132 feet south of West Farms Road, Westchester, by Morris M. Cronin, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $3,800.

Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, by William W. and Thomas M. Hall of 687 Madison Avenue, for nine four-story brick dwellings; cost, $180,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundredth Street, by John Held of 429 West Forty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick store and flat; cost, $17,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 284 feet north of Quarry Road, by Mrs. Rose Callan of 765 Columbus Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 342 and 344 East Ninety-second Street, by William M. Schwenker of 50 East Ninety-second Street; cost, $18,000.

Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, by A. H. Hart & Co., alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $700.

No. 2,001 Seventh Avenue, by Mrs. H. M. Halpin; alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and flat; cost, $5,000.

No. 110 West Twenty-sixth Street, by Mrs. Alicia Armstrong, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 510 East Thirteenth Street, by Dennis Smith, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $200.

No. 80 Macdougal Street, by H. Low estate, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Benner & Galitzka have sold for R. P. Buckley to A. Kerwick, at $24,000, the plot, 100 by 90 feet, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Bay Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 222 feet west of Benson Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, $4,200; C. Ferguson, owner.

Bay Thirty-first Street, west side, 245 feet north of Cropsey Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, $4,500; G. E. Walsh, owner.

Schenectady Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of St. Mark's Avenue, two-story frame apartment house, $1,800; J. Halstead, owner.

Schenectady Avenue, east side, 68 feet south of St. Mark's Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, $1,600; J. Halstead, owner.

Washington Avenue, east side, 44 feet south of D Street, two-story brick produce storehouse, $4,500; John McDermott, owner.

Market Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of A Street, two-story brick produce storehouse, $4,800; Fred Hess & Co., owners.

Market Avenue, southwest corner of A Street, two-story brick produce warehouse, $3,100; Wulf & Co., owners.

Twentieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Sixth Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, $3,000; A. Schleckerman, owner.

Seventieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Sixth Avenue, in the rear, one-story brick stable, $1,500; same owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

LAFAYETTE PLACE, n w s, 82.1 ft n e of Great Jones St, 27.4x98.9; Edward Judson and wife to Meyer Gruhn..... $1

MOTT ST, 163 and 165; Hyman and Henry Sonn and wives to Emilie Huber.....(omitted)

BANK ST, n w corner of 4th St, 23x70.9x28x72; Samuel French and wife, executors, &c., of James French, to James M. French and Ella W. Lincoln..... 5

MOTT ST, w s, 147.2 ft n of Broome St, 25.5x100; Simon Seizer and wife to Michael Lapp..... 1

9TH AV, e s, 19.5 ft n of 37th St, 24.8x100; Herman Joveshof and wife to Wilhelm Dunderer..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Charles Stegmayer and wife to Frederick A. Botty and wife..... 1

2D AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 94th St, 25x80x25x79.9; John Hetterich and wife to Michael A. Hoffmann..... 1

107TH ST, 54 East; William S. Guerineau and others to Everett MacKinstry..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Thomas Hagan and wife to Anna Fixman..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68 ft n of 111th St, 16.4x102.2; Eliza E. Doyle to James P. Holder..... 10,100

MADISON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 112th St, 25x100; Charles Scherer and wife to Henry W. Neumann..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry W. Neumann and wife to Charles and Louise Scherer.. 1

98TH ST, 216 East; Anna Wavra to Fanny Blank..... 21,000

119TH ST, 358 West; John Shields to Agnes Sullivan..... 26,500

4TH, OR PARK, AV, e s, 33¼ ft s of 35th St, 16.4x80; Samuel French and wife, executor, &c., of James French, to Ella W. Lincoln and James M. French..... 1

63D ST, n s, 152.1 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x100.5; Caroline L. Macy to Julia McDevitt..... 17,200

51ST ST, s s, 160 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Aimee H. R. Klingenfeld to John H. Rohrs..... 12,250

91ST ST, n s, 132 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Harriet M. Dod to Furman V. Gaines..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 264.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x102.2; Thomas Hagan and wife to Thomas F. Hagan..... 1

53D ST, n s, 243 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; John L. Lamson and wife to James Wilkinson..... 55,000

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, Lot 9, map of Seton homestead; Matilda F. Brown to Julia T. Farley..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 80 ft n of Elizabeth St, 40x86; Annie V. R. Wells to Thorne S. Haight..... 1

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, Lot 8, map of Seton homestead; Matilda F. Brown to Julia T. Farley..... 1

LOT 258, map of Arden property; Paul E. Gonon to Augustus Boeckel and wife.... 1

WASHINGTON AV, s, 193 ft from monument at corner of West Farms Road, 75x100; Irving Washburn and others to Morris M. Corwin..... 2,100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 945; William Cumming, Jr., and Robert Ferguson and wives to Franklin Burr..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 130th St, 24.9x irregular; Emil Roessert and wife to Joseph Mostchinck..... 31,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.2 ft n of 119th St, 32.8x88.6x27.6x105.5, (No. 189;) Furman V. Gaines to Harriet M. Dod.. 1

151ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x115.1x25x115.2; Margaretha Diehl to Margaret Diehl..... Gift

144TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 70x100; David H. Bryant and wife to James S. Bryant..... 1

152D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Harriet A. Freeman to William D. Freeman..... 1

152D ST, n s, 225.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; same to same..... 1

146th St, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, old line, 25x100; Ellen Murphy to James S. Bryant..... 16,500

MOTT AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 163d St, 25x100; Alexander Lott to Mary Hopkins.. 2,500

144TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, old line, 50.1x6x6x96.2; James S. Bryant and wife to Ellen Murphy..... 8,000

STRONG AND UNION AVS, n w s, 23.8x$2.11; Gustav Borck to Frank Spengler.. 5,500

TINTON AV, e s, 162.4 ft n of Cedar St, 18.7x100; Delia Johnson to Charles Meyer and wife..... 3,700

TINTON AV, e s, 162.4 ft n of Cedar St, 18.7x100; Horace Johnson, infant, by Russell S. Johnson, guardian, to Delia Johnson..... 1,561

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 350 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; William R. Miller and wife to Louis Wechsler..... 2,300

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Asa R. Roath and wife to Patrick Boylan..... 10

CLARKE PLACE, s s, 229.9 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x100; Kate Muller to Andrew S. Muller..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Leon J. Glaenzer & Co.; 26 and 28 Washington Place, 4 10-12 years.....$10,000

ISHAM, William B., and another, trustees, to Fisher, Adler & Schwartz; 373 5th Av, 10 1-3 years.....10,000-15,000

TROSKY, Reuben, to the Trustees of the Congregation Full of Peace; 2,314 2d Av (Sevyan Baths) 4 2-3 years..... 550

McGUIRE, Mary D., to John F. Raffaela Canonico; 44 Spring St, 3½ years. 540

Recorded Mortgages.

BREMER Auguste, to Oscar Kunath and others; s s of 5th St, 175 ft e of Avenue A, installments.....$10,500

BURKE, William E., and wife to R. M. Hoe and another, trustees; 40 Wooster St, 3 years..... 30,000

BERGEN, Helen W., to George Fruh; s s of 2d St, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.. 1,400

BOECKEL, Augustus, and another to E. V. Burton; Lot 258, map of Arden property, 2 years..... 100

CAROT, John, and wife to E. P. Graff; 130 West 80th St, 3 years..... 4,500

CARA, Margaretta, to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 69th St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 13,000

DONOHUE, Patrick, to Solomon Rubin and another; e s of Union Av, 94.10 ft s of Kelly St, demand..... 560

FRANSIOLI, Margaret P., and another to Guy C. Bayley; s s of 118th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

FREESS, Peter, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of Perry St, 125.9 ft e of 4th St, 1 year..... 2,500

HOLDER, James P., to Susan Alvord; 1,791 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 7,000

HEYER, A. Lester, and wife to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; s s of 41st St, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 7,000

HOPKINS, Mary, to Alexander Lott; w s of Mott Av, 75.6 ft s of 163d St, 3 years..... 626

HESSELBACH, Henry, and wife to William Dressing; n s of 78th St, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 4 years..... 1,250

HOFFMAN, Michael A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,830 2d Av, 5 years..... 2,000

HURLBUT, Hannah M., to M. G. Wright; s s of 9th St, west half of Lot 201, map of Unionport..... 10,000

JORDAN, Alexander A., and wife to Emily A. Thorn; s s of 89th St, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 2,900

KRUS, Abraham, and wife to Peter Krone; 14 East 120th St, 1 year..... 34,000

KNOEDLER, Edward L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,021 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 1,200

LEVINGSON, Barnet, to Solomon Rubin.. 13,000

MILLER, George M., and another, Executors, to G. M. Miller and another, Trustees..... 2,050

RUBIN, Solomon, to Barnet Levingson... 750

THOMPSON, Henry E., to J. C. Thompson..... 2,500

THOMPSON, John C., to Robert Courtright..... 750

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New-York, as Trustee, to Josephine E. Dema, and others..... 1

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, w s, 24 ft n of 4th St, 72 ft front; Alexander J. Devlin, executor, against Alphonse J. Devlin and others. (foreclosure of mortgage.)

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25 ft front; Charles Jacoby against Leo Dinkelspiel, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

87TH AV, 17; Conyngham H. Merriam against Anna H. Read and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

81ST ST, n s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25 ft front; the William J. Little Mercantile Company against Uriah Lott, (notice of attachment.)

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 200 ft front; John Coleman against James M. Constable and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

148TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25 ft front; Lonise Schwegler against Marie G. Barth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RYER AV, e s, 187.1 ft n of 184th St, 25 ft front; James A. Woolf against Katharina Hauck, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

MANHATTAN AV, 122; Robert C. Watson, executor, against Pauline C. Gibson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MANIER AV, e s, 94.3 ft n of 105th St, 17 ft front; same against James A. Hunt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

145TH ST, 684 East; Adelbert S. Nichols against Eliza G. Dunn, owner and contractor..... $350

BEDFORD ST, 31 to 35; Downing St, 35 to 41; Moore & Wyman Elevator and Machine Works against Edward Judson, owner and contractor..... 1,775

MANHATTAN AV and 102d St, n e corner, 100x100; Peter Bandini against Van Alden Brothers, owners; G. B. Invernizzi, contractor..... 37

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Bandini against same owners; same contractor..... 19

SAME PROPERTY; Orest Bandini against same owners; same contractor..... 107

LUDLOW ST, 27; Louis Aronowitz against Elias Sundel, Rebecca Pearlman, and H. B. Adler, owners and contractors..... 154

103D ST, s s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 50 ft front; Edward Farrell against Morris Monsky, owner and contractor..... 626

UNION AV, e s, 25 ft s of 153d St, 50 ft front; Thomas Hanretty against Patrick Donahue, owner and contractor..... 75

WEST BROADWAY, 241 and 243; Robert E. Drew against Victoria A. Johnson and Mrs. E. A. Newell, owners and contractor; Edward J. Newell, contractor... 56

157TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 25x100; John Madden against John Halligan and John W. Simpson, owners and contractors..... 107

WEST END AV, e s, 25 ft s of 95th St, 134 ft front; Camillo Benedetto against Didrik Sakaralsen, owner; Pietro Altari, contractor..... 175

HUNT AV, w s, 50 ft s of Sagamore St, 75 ft front; James A. Woolf against Maria Cooper, owner; P. H. Hargrave, contractor..... 126

167TH ST, w s, entire front between Fulton and Franklin Avs; Charles C. Pittham against Church of St. Augustine, owners and contractors..... 2,070

Higgins and Addicks in Delaware.

From The Georgetown (Del.) Democrat.

In the midst of the fierce factional fight going on in the Republican ranks of New-Castle County it is curious to note with what intense silence Higgins keeps at his work. Others may blow and bluster, but not a syllable escapes his lips. It will be seen, however, when the time for development comes, that his plans have all been laid, and, notwithstanding the splurge his opponents have been making, all will not be as they desire. In the primaries it will be craft and cunning against money. They were combined last year at the primaries and also at the election, but they will be divided at the former next year unless all signs fail, and may be divided at the second also. There is a beautiful fight on hand in the Republican ranks that will not be healed at election, and the two factions will not pull together, by any means.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Achor Company, to manufacture confectionery in New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. T. Achor of Brooklyn, Herman Oppenheimer and Myer Aurbach of New-York City.

Watson Page Lumber Company of St. Regis Falls, Franklin County; capital, $5,000. Directors—Watson Page, William B. Babcock, and M. B. Ramsdell of St. Regis Falls.

George Hagemeyer & Sons' Lumber Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Mary Hagemeyer and Anna H. Hagemeyer of New-York City, and Pauline F. Hagemeyer of Brooklyn.

The Cazenovia Marble and Grantite Works; capital, $5,000. Directors—William H. Woodruff, Arthur B. Hart, and Andrew Whipple of Cazenovia.

COMING EVENTS.

—Board of Education Free Lecture to the People, Grammar School No. 5, Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to-night, 8.

—Federation of East Side Workers meeting, address by Commissioner Roosevelt, 339 East Fourth Street, to-day, 4 P. M.

—High tea in aid of Christian League Industrial Home, Madison Square Garden, to-day, 1 to 10 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....900,000.

Real-Estate Department:

Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.

All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.

Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, William Babcock, Dumont Clarke, Charles D. Dickey,

ROSY OUTLOOK IN IOWA

Democrats Confident of Electing Judge Babb Governor

ON A LOCAL OPTION PLATFORM

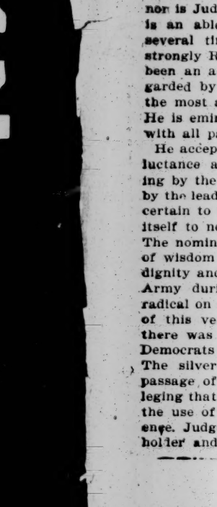
Liquor Issue Is Paramount and an Anti-Railroad Sentiment Will Cost the Republican Candidate Many Votes.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 30.—The man who said at the time of the opening of the campaign in this State that the Democrats had a chance to win was hooted at and vigorously ridiculed. But the fact is that the possibility of Democratic success is now clearly established and some of the best-informed men in the State declare that Judge Babb, the nominee for Governor, is certain to win.

Iowa is, and has been for years, on National issues, Republican. But on State issues, the Republicans have twice lost the Governorship in recent years. The disturbing element in the Republican Party which has given the victory to the Democrats is the liquor question. And this question is this year joined to the anti-railroad issue to make the Republican candidates' chances small indeed.

The nominee of the Democrats for Governor is Judge Babb of Mount Pleasant. He is an able lawyer, who has been elected several times to the district bench in a strongly Republican district. He has never been an active politician, but has been regarded by people over the State as one of the most able lawyers and judges in Iowa. He is eminently a fair man and is popular with all parties.

He accepted the nomination with great reluctance and after a great amount of urging by the Democratic leaders. It was felt by the leaders that, although he was almost certain to be defeated, the party owed it to itself to nominate only the very best men. The nomination of Judge Babb was an act of wisdom in that it brought to the ticket dignity and strength. He was in the Union Army during the war and has not been radical on the silver question. But, in spite of this very decent and good nomination, there was much dissatisfaction among the Democrats of the State after the convention. The silver men were indignant over the passage of the sound-money resolution, alleging that its passage was accomplished by the use of Federal patronage and interference. Judge Babb was not a Federal office holder and had not aspired for a Federal



Judge W. I. Babb,
Nominated by the Democrats of Iowa for Governor.

office. He had in former times been in favor of free coinage, and yet was frank enough to declare that it was impossible without the aid of other nations. But still the indifferent feeling existed when Judge Babb took the stump to open his campaign.

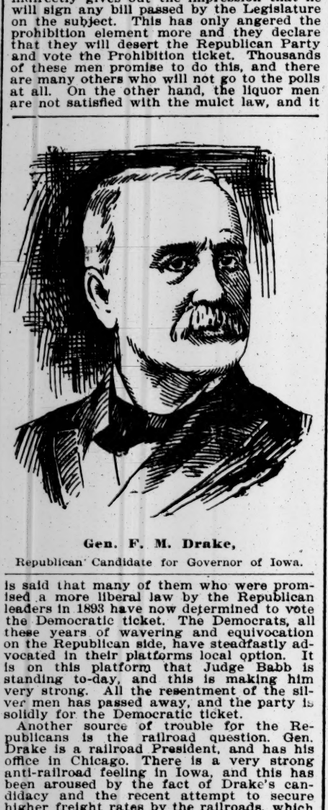
The Republicans had nominated for Governor Gen. Francis M. Drake of Centerville, one of the wealthy men of the State, who has been engaged in railroad building and who is President of a short line, and is one of the stockholders of the Iowa Central Company. He has been renowned for his liberality toward colleges, and founded and endowed Drake University, at Des Moines, an institution of the Christian or Campbellite denomination. He had an excellent army record, which has been judiciously kept before the people. He is a man of little scholarship, and is of little value as a public speaker. However, he was very popular in his home and seemed sure to get hold of the great mass of Republican voters. But his campaign has been a sad disappointment to the Republican managers. He has not attempted at any time to make a speech alone, but has had one or more Republican Congressmen with him. His speeches have been poor, and he has not had friend-making qualities.

On the other hand, the campaign of Judge Babb has been very successful, and he has aroused Democratic enthusiasm over all the State. He has shown plainly to the Democrats that State issues are of very much more importance than National issues in a State campaign. No power can defeat the re-election of Senator Allison by the Legislature to be elected this Fall. No matter how great the landslide of the Democrats, there will be enough "hold-over" Republicans in the Legislature to make that body Republican, and this is the only way in which the matter of National issues could be brought into the campaign as an overshadowing force. This analysis of the situation appealed to the reason of the silver Democrats, and they soon ceased the tale of "the crime of 1873" and began to take up State issues. On State issues in Iowa the Democrats are strong and the Republicans very weak.

The chief source of the weakness of the Republicans lies in the liquor question and prohibition. The Republicans enacted a prohibitory law in 1880, and it is still on the statute books. The chief agent in the establishment of this law was J. S. Clarkson, then editor of The State Register and now National Committeeman from Iowa and a resident of New-York. It was in the idea that only by the passage of this law could the party escape loss by thousands of its members going into the Prohibition Party. The law was fairly well enforced at first, and the leaders were well content with their work, but the Republican majorities kept on growing less. Matters grew rapidly worse as to the enforcement of the law, until 1889 it was practically a failure in all the cities of the State and in many of the rural districts. That year Horace Boies was nominated by the Democrats, and J. G. Hutchison was nominated by the Republicans on a platform which declared firmly for prohibition. The result was a great revolt against the Republican nominee, and Boies was elected by 7,000 plurality, although the rest of the ticket was defeated. The Republicans had only a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, but Senator Allison managed to secure re-election by that vote after a long fight.

The next year—1890—was another Waterloo for the Republicans, six of the eleven Congressional districts going Democratic, although the Republican State ticket for minor officers was elected. In 1891 the Republican State Convention was the scene of a very bitter fight, and the Prohibition faction, having learned nothing from its defeats, again compelled the convention to adopt an ultra prohibition plank in the platform. Boies was renominated, and [illegible] nominated H. C. Wheeler, one of the largest landowners and farmers in the State. The result was a repetition of 1889, with the addition of the whole Democratic [illegible] In 1892, against the [illegible] rampant prohibition platform omitted all [illegible] on, pitching the [illegible] The result was [illegible] ublican State ticket [illegible] ats in Congress for [illegible]

[illegible] had the courage [illegible] e horns, and their [illegible] declared for prohibition [illegible] en a success, and [illegible] other system should [illegible] was a failure. This [illegible] prohibition element [illegible] talked of bolting the [illegible] Jackson, the Republ[illegible]ly elected by 30,000 [illegible]es. The Legislat[illegible] passed the mulct [illegible] that in any place [illegible] the property owners [illegible] the county or city [illegible]n in that city of [illegible]s to be allowed, by [illegible] or fine, or mulc[illegible]



Gen. F. M. Drake,
Republican Candidate for Governor of Iowa.

is said that many of them who were promised a more liberal law by the Republican leaders in 1893 have now determined to vote the Democratic ticket. The Democrats, all these years of wavering and equivocation on the Republican side, have steadfastly advocated in their platforms local option. It is on this platform that Judge Babb is standing to-day, and this is making him very strong. All the resentment of the silver men has passed away, and the party is solidly for the Democratic ticket.

Another source of trouble for the Republicans is the railroad question. Gen. Drake is a railroad President, and has his office in Chicago. There is a very strong anti-railroad feeling in Iowa, and this has been aroused by the fact of Drake's candidacy and the recent attempt to secure higher freight rates by the railroads, which was refused by the Railroad Commissioners. It is proposed by the railroad managers to repeal the law creating this commission, and this will permit the railroads to fix whatever rates they please. It is urged that Drake as Governor would sign this bill, as it is for the interest of his railroads. The farmers and shippers of the State are very much exercised over this matter, and the Democrats will get many votes on account of their straight anti-railroad platform.

There is no doubt that the Republican leaders are worried over the outlook, and they expect that the plurality of 70,000 of last year will be reduced to less than 30,000, and fear it will be wiped out entirely.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, FIRE VISITED

Lagonda Hotel Destroyed and Many Interests Suffered—A Loss of About $170,000, Only Partly Insured.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 30.—Springfield was visited at midnight by one of the most disastrous fires in its history.

The Lagonda Hotel Building was entirely consumed as the result. The building occupied half of the principal business block of the city, the hotel fronting on High and Limestone Streets.

The blaze originated in the kitchen of the hotel about 12 o'clock and burned about four hours. It spread rapidly in spite of the Fire Department's efforts, and the Dayton Fire Department was called on for assistance.

In a short time the fire had spread to every part of the hotel, and it was with great difficulty that the guests were aroused. There were numerous thrilling escapes. Mrs. Connell and Mrs. Thomson, wife and daughter of the proprietor, escaped from an upper floor by means of a rear stairway just as the latter fell. They had endeavored to save some personal property. Another inmate was saved by coming down a Fire Department ladder which was hoisted to his window, several stories. He came down in his night clothes. His name could not be learned. Samuel Dodge, a Little Miami Railway employe, and Trainmaster Murphy of the Big Four escaped at the last minute through smoke and flames, and were singed considerably.

After a half hour's battle with the fire fiend, the Springfield Fire Department found that the blaze was getting the best of it, and it telephoned to Dayton and Columbus for assistance. Three hose wagons, 3,000 feet of hose, and twenty firemen were sent from Dayton on a special Big Four train, consisting of an engine, two flat cars, and a caboose. The run of twenty-four miles was made in twenty-two and a half minutes. The Dayton Fire Department aided greatly in preventing the half of the block other than that occupied by the hotel property from being destroyed. The Lagonda Hotel Building was totally destroyed, being gutted from top to bottom. The roof fell in.

The building was a five-story structure, and was the finest hostelry in the city. It was owned by John W. Bookwalter of New-York City, once a citizen of Springfield and a candidate for Governor against ex-Gov. Foster when the latter first ran for the office. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $100,000, partially insured. It was the headquarters of the late Democratic State Convention.

On the street fronts were storerooms which contained some of the principal stores in the city. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies' offices were situated there and were totally burned out, thus cutting off telegraphic communication and doing about $10,000 damage.

Other losses are: Siegthaler, drug store, stock totally destroyed, $10,000; Marcelelot, jewelry store, $20,000; H. T. Harris, cigar store, $2,500; London Clothing Store, $15,000; Heison's furnishings store, $2,500; Craig, millinery store, $2,500.

All of the stores carried some insurance, but not enough to cover all the losses.

TRANSFERS TO BE USED AT THEATRES

Manager Proctor Introduces the System at His Two Houses.

Transfer privileges are to be accorded in two theatres of this city after this week. Manager F. F. Proctor will introduce the system between his two houses—Proctor's Theatre in West Twenty-third Street, and the Pleasure Palace in East Fifty-eighth Street. A person purchasing a ticket in either house before 1:30 P. M. will be given a transfer, entitling him to admission to the other theatre the next day up to the same hour.

The attendance at the night performances of these continuous shows is always very large, but there is plenty of room during the early hours of the day. The new system will serve the double purpose of stimulating the early attendance at the houses and providing two distinct entertainments at different theatres for one price of admission. Mr. Proctor has taken his hint from the elaborate transfer system established by the street railway lines. The transfer system will go into operation at both theatres next Monday, and it will be watched curiously by other New-York managers.

New-Jersey's State Reformatory.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 30.—The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Werts to superintend the construction of the State Reformatory in this city have awarded the contract for building the northwest wing of the institution to Enoch W. Hooper of Trenton, for $66,200. Mr. Hooper will have to give a bond for $20,000 for the successful completion of the wing by May 15, 1896.

OHIO REPUBLICANS SAD

Begin to Fear the Result of the Present Bitter Campaign.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL'S EMPHATIC WAYS

Republican Factions in the State Distrust Each Other, and Many of the Party Will Vote Democratic.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30.—One week from yesterday closes an exceedingly notable campaign in this State, and it is no exaggeration to say that the Republican managers are far from being as confident as the great majority last year would lead the superficial observer to expect. In fact, some good political judges in the Republican ranks would not be greatly surprised to see ex-Gov. Campbell elected and a Legislature chosen that would be Democratic on joint ballot, thus insuring the return of Calvin S. Brice to the Senate.

To those who are not in the thick of the fight this prediction may seem unduly sanguine, but the careful observers of political events on the ground do not feel so. The campaign which has been made by ex-Gov. James E. Campbell has kept the Republicans on the defensive from the outset, and the rank and file of the Republicans have been surprised at the contrast between the campaigning this year and that of six or four years ago, when Foraker last made a vigorous campaign. His speeches have lacked something of the old-time fire, and the whole spirit of the Republican canvass has been marked by an apathy which the leaders find it hard to explain, and which has been so profound and pervasive that it has affected speakers as thick-skinned and well protected as Foraker himself.

The fact is, the Zanesville Convention reacted gravely upon the Republicans of the State. The underhand methods by which Bushnell's nomination was secured disgusted a considerable section of the party and left it without interest in the campaign. Apathy and overconfidence have marked the whole Republican canvass, and the excuse that the party had 140,000 majority last year has been freely used by many who in the past contributed freely to campaign funds as ground for refusing to give this year. Not in many years has the local Republican committee in this county had less money to spend, and, as a consequence, the party organization here is far from being what it usually is. Something of the same condition exists everywhere, save in places where "Cox's" money has gone.

As has already been suggested, the Zanesville Convention and the triumph of "bossism" there, as exemplified by the Cox-Forsker-Bushnell gang, disgusted the large element of the party with independent tendencies, and the nomination of ex-Gov. Campbell by the Democrats was a happy seizing upon the advantages of the situation by the Democrats. Campbell's bitter fight against the Cincinnati ring in his own party four years ago has not been forgotten, and his bold course then has drawn the independent forces to him in large numbers. He has their admiration and respect, and will receive the greater part of their strength next Tuesday.

The exposure of the corrupt character of Representative Hoeffer of Darke County by the Democratic committee is a conclusive demonstration of the Democratic charges of corruption against the last Republican Legislature, and, taken with the unflinching and specific charges that Campbell has made from time to time, and which the Republicans have not been able to controvert successfully, has set the tide against the Republicans and greatly alarmed their leaders. They know what the Campbell lightning, with its blasting effect on Republican hopes and pretensions, will strike next, and are in a state bordering upon panic as a result.

Nothing is heard now of claims of a large majority for Bushnell. His managers will be satisfied if he has any majority at all. The splendid power and ability of ex-Gov. Campbell as a campaigner was never more convincingly demonstrated, and his relentless and skilful attacks upon Republican corruption, which were notorious in the last Legislature, have shown the temper and spirit of the man in a manner that has added to his already great prestige in the State. Should he win, or even come within 20,000 of winning, it will be decided victory for him, and make it certain that his nomination for the Presidency by the Democrats next year would put Ohio beyond question in the list of doubtful States.

The situation is rendered more desperate for the Republicans by the distrust and suspicion with which the Foraker men regard the McKinley contingent, and vice versa. While the McKinley men are nominally supporting Foraker and the whole ticket, they are at heart very sore. If you can get into a confidential talk with any of the close friends of McKinley, you are certain to hear predictions of failure and defeat in a tone that cannot be accounted for except on the old adage that they look for what they hope to see.

Both Republican factions pretend sincerity, and neither is sincere. There cannot be any permanent peace in the party without the elimination of one of the factions, and both sides realize that the existing situation is merely a truce, and possibly only a pretended truce. The Foraker people already suspect that the McKinley forces will throw them over between this and the close of the canvass, and the peculiar course of Foraker seems to rather invite this. It has been suggested that the absence of the old-time fire in the "Fire Alarm's" speeches was due to his apprehension lest Campbell should reveal something of Foraker's dealings with the Legislature, and put him in the same category with the other Republicans of smaller fry who are being branded by the able and daring Democratic leaders as bribe-takers or bribe-givers, usually the former.

This hypothesis is the only one that seems to satisfactorily account for the course pursued by Foraker. It was very clever politics on Mr. Campbell's part when he adopted the plan of hunting down the Republican boodlers in the last Legislature, and in connecting Chairman Kurtz of the Republican State Executive Committee with what he boldly characterizes as the Hocking Valley steal was a warning that seems to have brought Foraker almost to a point of panic. The sensation of the ballot-box forgery case six years ago, when Campbell defeated Foraker for a third term, has not been forgotten, and the Republican managers are kept so busy guessing what Campbell will do next that they have little heart or time for aggressive campaigning themselves.

Thus far Gov. McKinley has conducted the best speaking canvass on the part of the Republicans, but even he has not drawn his old-time crowds, or excited as much enthusiasm as of old. To all appearances he is giving the ticket cordial support, but his friends are sulking, and the Foraker people believe they are not giving them the support which they should. If the returns convince them of this, war will be declared in unmistakable fashion against McKinley as a Presidential candidate in his own State.

The Republican State Committee is scraping together every dollar it can get to use in the doubtful counties this week. It has been customary for the State House employes and other State officials under Republican administrations to be called upon for 2 per cent. of their salaries for campaign purposes. It was an assessment that none of them could evade. This year Chairman Kurtz increased the amount by one-half, in view of the desperate condition of the committee and the fight for life which the Foraker-Cox-Bushnell faction feel is now on. The men who did not come down with 3 per cent. of their salaries, even if they felt it was a hardship, were marked for decapitation at the first opportunity. As there is no civil service law in Ohio this assessment was universal upon every State Republican employe.

A specimen of Campbell's campaigning is his showing up of ex-Senator L. C. Ohl of Youngstown at his meeting here Thursday evening. Ohl was one of the leaders in the last Republican Senate, and his conduct was peculiar on many occasions. Campbell called upon him to explain why it was after the passage of the Hocking Valley steal that Ohl cashed two drafts amounting in all to $1,500, and he made it most emphatic by giving the banks through which the business was done and the numbers of the drafts. He also specified a time when a number of packages of $500 each were drawn from a Columbus bank, and next day Ohl deposited two of them. The charges were all so specific that there is no way they can be successfully controverted.

The treatment of Ohl is but one of a number, and shows the merciless flaying Campbell is giving the Republican corruptionists. It is opening the eyes of voters to the terrible state of affairs that has existed in the past two General Assemblies, both of which were heavily Republican, and is good reason for the feeling of alarm that everywhere pervades the Republican counsels.

It may be that ex-Gov. Campbell will not be elected. The chances against him when the canvass opened were almost too heavy to be overcome in one campaign, but it is certain that careful observers now look upon the result as one that will not be settled until the votes are counted. Each day it looks more and more as if Cox, Foraker, Bushnell & Co. had sown the wind and were about to reap the whirlwind.

WORK OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Secretary Olney Will Try to Systematize it Properly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The present investigation into the provincial methods of the State Department may lead to a general inquiry into the business affairs of that department. Secretary Olney is said to be impressed with the awkwardness of the present financial system, and is credited with a determination to simplify the methods, which are somewhat antiquated and involved.

There is probably no department under the Government of whose transactions so little is known as the State Department. The secrecy which must necessarily surround the diplomatic negotiations extends to the routine affairs of the State Department. The head of the department has usually intrusted to subordinate officers the actual administration of minor affairs, being generally engrossed with the large and absorbing problems of State.

Secretary Olney has discovered that the existing methods have survived from a period before the present convenient departmental methods were thought of. He finds there are many irregularities and inconsistencies, and the Secretary will endeavor to systematize the routine work of his department.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 9 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Portuguese Prince, (letters must be directed "per Portuguese Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Cuvier; at 9 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tijomo; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Gregory, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, from San Francisco, close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) per steamship Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1895.

SEEKERS FOR WILLIAMS'S $1,000

MEN WHO KNOW HE CLUBBED MORE THAN TEN PERSONS.

The Former Inspector's House Besieged, but the ex-Clubber Could Not Be Found.

Since ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams has taken to politics, his neighbors have had more experiences than would fill several books. They have reached a stage where they are prepared for anything, but they are not courting trouble, and they take the precaution these days to double lock their doors, bar their windows, and chain their door mats.

One of the remarkable demonstrations to which the people are getting accustomed came upon the neighborhood yesterday, owing to an indiscreet remark made by Mr. Williams at a meeting held Tuesday night at 625 Fifth Street.

The former Inspector lives at 109 East Tenth Street, in a substantial-looking house, of ample proportions. It is ordinarily a quiet, old-fashioned locality, free from strangers and rather out of the way, though it is just east of Third Avenue.

The neighbors were much astonished, therefore, when looking out of their windows early yesterday morning they saw a good-sized crowd of all sorts of men in the street. The men were for the most part shabbily dressed; but there were some among them who wore good clothes and had an air of prosperity. But they were all alike in one respect. Every one of them had a troubled expression, and they had evidently not met by previous arrangement, for they gazed with much suspicious furtiveness at one another. That they were strangers to one another was evident, and that they were anxious to conceal their business was equally evident.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who was passing through Tenth Street, noticed the crowd while he was still some distance away. He asked an old-time resident who the men were.

"I don't know," was the answer; "they came here early, and show no sign of moving. I am getting uneasy, and think of reporting to the police."

"Probably some of Williams's backers and ward workers," suggested the reporter.

"No; I think not. They haven't got that stamp. Williams's ward workers have something peculiar in their make-up. They have come in swarms since the campaign began, and we have become expert in detecting them. These men are different."

The reporter moved along to a point where the crowd was thickest, and made some inquiries as to the object of the assembling. No satisfactory answer could be obtained until one of the men, who stood out rather by himself, asked the reporter:

"Do you know Inspector Williams?"

"Yes."

"Is he a man of his word?"

"Well—that depends. Why?"

"Oh! Nothing," was the evasive answer.

"But why do you want to know about the value of his word?"

Because of this," answered the man, reluctantly pulling a newspaper cutting out of his pocket. The article gave an account of Mr. Williams's address at the Fifth Street meeting.

"I don't see anything in that to explain your presence," the reporter said.

"Don't you? Read that," pointing to this utterance credited to Mr. Williams:

They say I clubbed people, but there is no one here I clubbed. It is the newspapers that say that. They also say I was brutal, which is another lie. I am willing to give $1,000 if it can be shown that I clubbed ten persons in these 2,000,000 inhabitants.

"Well?" asked the reporter, more than ever puzzled.

"I'd like to get some of that $1,000" was all the stranger said.

"How? Do you know of anybody whom Williams clubbed?"

The stranger said nothing. He simply pulled off his hat and ducked his head in a manner that made the reporter jump. Solemnly the stranger laid a long index finger on a jagged-looking white scar that ran half way across his scalp.

"Do I know anybody whom Williams clubbed?" the stranger asked, sarcastically. "And these others, what are they here for?" the reporter wanted to know.

"I dunno, but I guess by their looks they want some of that $1,000, too. That's the reason I'd like to see Williams first. Look at 'em," he continued, warming up to his subject; "ain't one of 'em that hasn't got a cut or scar somewhere on the head. Do you notice that?"

They certainly were a scarred-looking lot, as became apparent on close inspection.

"Why don't you go in and see Williams?" the reporter said to his informant.

"Because he ain't in. I've been there since 7 o'clock, but he didn't go out, I'll swear to that, but they say at the house he ain't in."

The reporter made inquiries of his own. At the house the person who answered the door said Mr. Inspector was out, but didn't know when he had left or where he had gone. The old resident, who knows Mr. Williams intimately, was appealed to.

"I'll tell you," he said, "I don't think Williams has been at his house for days. Nobody's seen him. They send out all sorts of stories that every day he's all over the district for which he wants to be sent to the State Senate, but you find one man who has seen him to-day or yesterday. I guess he realizes he made a break when he made that bluff about paying $1,000 for the production of ten men whom he clubbed, and he is keeping out of the way till it blows over. I feel certain he won't be seen in the district for a day or two anyway, if he shows up at all. He's laying low."

When the reporter went away, the delegation, with its members but slightly diminished, was still patiently waiting for Mr. Williams.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $90 and $100.
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM | Havel, Thu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Saale, Thu., Nov. 7, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM | Spree, Thu., Dec. 10, 10 AM
Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Saale.....Nov. 2	*Columbia.....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6	†Ems.....Nov. 30
†Fulda.....Nov. 16	*Kaiser W. II.....Dec. 7

All steamers call at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
F.B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
BERLIN.....Nov. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 27
NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13 | PARIS.....Dec. 4
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 20 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 11

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND.....Nov. 6 | FRIESLAND.....Nov. 20
KENSINGTON.....Nov. 13 | SOUTHWARK.....Nov. 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf..Sat., Nov. 2, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., Nov. 9, 8 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, Nov. 2.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES
From New-York Wed., Fri., and Sat.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Write for our 64-page Pocket Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 36 N. R., N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York on Nov. 9 for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, Mch. 5. Illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo, 10 days in Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice; only $350 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P.M.
Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M. | Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM
Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM | Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM
Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM | Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM
Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM | Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Nov. 1
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Nov. 4
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Nov. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
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Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.Ry. 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
C.S.S.Co.N'Pier 55 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
A. M. Burrell, Agt. J. P. Bradford, G. P. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
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From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M. Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.
3:30 P.M. —Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburgh, St. Albans, and Lake Placid.
7:00 P. M.—Daily, for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily, for points on Auburn Road, Buffalo,